WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY

A Quarterly Magazine

January, 1943

CECILE R. GOODALL, *Editor* BESS HARRISON, *Managing Editor*

VOLUME IV NUMBER 2

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West Virginia History, a quarterly magazine published in January, April, July, and October, by the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, West Virginia.

Subscription price ..... $2.00 per year
Single number ..... 50 cents

Correspondence concerning contributions, books for review, and subscriptions may be sent to the editors, care of the Department of Archives and History.

The Department of Archives and History assumes no responsibility for statements made by contributors.

Offices: State Capitol, Charleston, West Virginia.

Poland—In Defense of Freedom*

By MICHAEL KWAPISZEWSKI

I am proud to tell you of the price which my country has paid for the independence of our nation and for the liberation of the world from the menace of the Hitlerite dagger. The first to offer armed resistance to the relentless march of the motorized barbarians, the Polish people are still in the front lines of the United Nations at war, and in the plans to make the peace which will ensue a lasting one.

Poland is a country with a population of 34 millions, with a frontier of some 2,500 miles to defend, mostly without any natural defenses, a country situated between two vast powers—Germany and Russia. In September 1939, against 16 armored and motorized divisions, with 4,200 tanks, there were ranged about 200 Polish tanks, grouped in two motorized brigades, the organization of one of them being as yet unfinished. We were only able to muster 377 planes against more than 4,000 planes of the Third Reich. We had only 39 Polish divisions with which to stop 59 Nazi divisions supplied with the most modern equipment. And only half of our 39 divisions had had sufficient time to mobilize! Moreover, our divisions were equipped with only half the quantity of artillery as that of the German divisions. This disproportion determined the final result of the fight in advance. The Polish soldier could only save the Nation's honor. But by his sacrifice he preserved the future liberty of his people. He could, however, not save his country from the disaster which beset it. Poland's position at that time was a most difficult one, because of the lack of prepara-

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* A paper read by Michael Kwapiszewski, Minister and Counselor of the Polish Embassy, Washington, D. C., at the annual meeting of the West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston, November 21, 1942.

tion of the European democracies. How different would have been our duel with Germany if we had prepared for it properly several years in advance, and if the leaders of our nation had shown at the last moment the strength of character of statesmen, such as the Lord Mayor of Warsaw, Starzynski.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, Poland fought a splendid defensive war for over a month, immobilizing on her territory the major part of Germany's entire fighting forces, inflicting severe losses on the invaders, and thereby enabling her Western Allies to organize their defense, just as if they had not been already at war with Germany. From the military point of view, the part thus played by Poland in that crucial first month of this war was invaluable to France and Great Britain.

And indeed, war was carried on by isolated regular Polish units as late as April 1940 in various parts of the country.

I am sure that my listeners have not forgotten the defense of Warsaw. The bombing of the Polish capital from the air started on the first day of the war. The siege itself lasted from the 10th of September until September 29th. The garrison and population carried on the fight until the supplies of munitions and food had been exhausted. The water system was entirely destroyed; there was no gas, no electricity; some 2,000 buildings had been completely demolished and 4,000 rendered uninhabitable. Over 50,000 civilians, nearly five per cent of the population of Warsaw, lost their lives. The Capital was a heap of ruins. The Germans with their methodical thoroughness had destroyed the water supply before using incendiary bombs to burn Warsaw.

Louis P. Lochner, an Associated Press correspondent, wrote this about the German-Polish war:

> **The Polish campaign was fiercer and more brutal than any other in modern times. But Hitler was not satisfied. He wanted the soldiers and their officers to make short shrift of the Polish population. Hitler stated bluntly that he didn't mind being called Genghis Khan or Attila the Hun . . .**

What losses the Germans suffered during the Polish campaign will not be known until after the war. Hitler, in the first flush of success, boasted of figures later contradicated by the equally untrustworthy casualty lists of the German staff. There is documentary evidence that as early as September 5th, some German panzer divisions had lost twenty-eight per cent of their effectives.

The German Government forbade the publication of death notices. According to confidential information furnished to the neutral press, German casualties were about 100,000 killed and 70,000 so seriously wounded that they were "hors de combat." It was not rare to see German companies with only twenty men left after a battle. Competent sources give the figure of 1,400 tanks destroyed in Poland; other sources reveal that more than 2,600 tanks required major repairs. The Germans used up nearly half of their oil supplies in Poland. About one thousand German planes were destroyed on Polish soil, and most of the others used in the campaign had to be reconditioned, after flights covering at least 10,000 kilometers.

All winter the Germans licked the wounds inflicted upon them in Poland.

The Polish Nation carried on the fight. The newly appointed Government of National Unity started its work in Paris on September 30, 1939, under the premiership of General Sikorski. Our Government lost no time in reforming the Polish Army on French soil. Nine months later, when the battle of France started, two regular Polish infantry divisions and one armored brigade were fighting gallantly in the front line. A third division was in process of formation.

A Polish mountain brigade fought with conspicuous bravery in Norway.

The First Polish Division in France fought on the Maginot Line before Saarbruecken where the Germans attacked furiously. Our division lost 45 per cent of its effectives. *"Had the French High Command possessed ten divisions of the same fighting quality as the First Polish Division,*

the defeat of the French Army could have been averted." In these words the Chief of Staff of a French Army group paid tribute to the Polish forces.

After the French surrender, those of the surviving Polish troops who could reach the ports in time, were transported to England, and here once more reformed on the hospitable soil of our British Ally. We had previously concluded agreements with the British Government relating to the close collaboration of Poland's Navy and Air Force with those of Great Britain, and on August 5, 1940, an additional military agreement was signed respecting our land forces.

Another Polish brigade was formed in Syria. It is now active in the Near East. Yet another Polish brigade fought in the front lines at Tobruk. And the main body of the Polish Army is defending an important sector of the coast of Great Britain.

The Polish Air Force was reorganized in France and in England. At present it constitutes a formidable force and both our bomber and fighter squadrons are active at the side of the Royal Air Force, and they have had many opportunities of proving their outstanding fighting qualities. New Polish squadrons are constantly being formed.

The units of the Polish Navy, some of which succeeded in their attempt to get out of the Baltic Sea at the end of the Polish Campaign, have been fighting ever since along side of the British Navy indefatigably and effectively.

Since the outbreak of the war in 1939, our merchant fleet has been rendering valuable service to Poland's British Ally.

When Germany attacked Soviet Russia on June 22 of last year, a vast additional war front suddenly became available.

The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, at once realized the importance of this fact and opened negotiations which resulted in the signing of a Polish-Soviet agreement in London on July 30, 1941. *In doing so, and thereby restoring normal diplomatic relations with Soviet*

Russia, the Polish Government was prompted by the conviction that far-sighted statesmanship as regards the future pacification of Europe justified this decision.

Above all, Poland was anxious to obtain freedom for the Polish citizens deported to Russia, and to form a new unit of the Polish Army which could fight against Germany—Enemy No. 1—on this new convenient front, now available.

It is estimated that, counting prisoners of war and civilian deportees, there are at present nearly two million Polish citizens in Soviet Russia.

By virtue of a special military agreement signed in Moscow in August 1941, a Polish Army is being formed there which will probably reach a total of over 100,000 men. For practical purposes about five divisions are evacuated to Iran where they are being rapidly trained and equipped by the Americans and British—the remaining half on other fronts. The enthusiasm to fight Germany is so great among the Poles, that this army will consist mostly of volunteers, notwithstanding all the hardships that these Polish fighters for liberty have already endured in the course of this war. In August, 1942, the strength of the Polish Army fighting with the Allies outside of Poland was as follows:

Army corps with motorized division in England	more than 30,000
Polish air corps in England	more than 12,000
Polish army in the Near East, comprising the so-called "Carpathian Division" as well as three Polish divisions arrived from Russia	about 60,000
Four divisions of Polish troops evacuated from Russia to Iran	about 60,000

To these should be added the Polish Navy, with more warships now than in September 1939. All told, the Polish armed forces total over 200,000 men and occupy the fifth place among the United Nations, ranking after England.

the United States, Russia and China. And there are many tens of thousands of Poles still in Russia waiting to be sent to the training camps that will supply a constant stream of reinforcements to the Polish Navy, Army and Air Force.

From the European point of view there is another aspect to Poland's participation in the present military effort. In Europe, the Polish Army holds second place after England, while on the European continent only Poland and Yugoslavia, of all the occupied nations, and this is most important, are in possession of armed forces that have carried on the fight for victory without interruption.

Meanwhile the Polish people, prisoners of the Nazis, have not limited their participation in the war to passive resistance against the German invader. Guerrilla warfare has, in fact, never ceased in Poland since the Campaign of September 1939. Sabotage is going on behind the German lines in Poland.

A Polish journalist had this to say about the significance of the underground press:

> **It's all very clear. Secret newspapers now appearing in Poland print from 500 to 15,000 copies. If we take the low figure of 3,000 as an average, we have 300,000 copies of secret newspapers, or some 3 million readers, for each copy is read by at least 10 people. Upward of 100 underground publications can appear in the German occupied Poland only because 3 million Poles, or almost one-sixth of the population, daily risk their lives by reading them.**

The German army is uneasy in Poland. The Nazis are afraid of the Polish population. They realize that the unfaltering resistance of the Polish people makes it unsafe for them ever to be off their guard.

This briefly is the record of Poland's part in the war so far. The Polish Nation is conscious that it is not fighting only for Poland's own independence.

In his message to Poland broadcast on May 3, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill said:

Every day Hitler's firing parties are busy in a dozen lands. Monday he shoots Dutchmen, Tuesday Norwegians, Wednesday French and Belgians stand against the wall. Thursday it is the Czechs who must suffer, and now there are the Serbs and the Greeks to fill his repulsive bill of execution. But always, *all of the days*, there are the Poles.

Let us be frank, for many reasons the world is still not fully aware of the enormity of Polish suffering nor does it realize the importance of Poland's contribution to the Allied fight for common victory.

September 1942 saw the 1,000th day of the German occupation of Poland.

During the 1,000 days the Germans *deported,* confiscating all their belongings,

To forced labor in Germany	1,000,000 Poles
To the Government General	700,000 Poles
The Germans shot, hanged, murdered	400,000 Poles
Starved to death	about 500,000 Poles

It staggers the imagination to think that every tenth human being in German occupied Poland has already been hanged or shot, tortured to death, starved, or after being turned out of house and home, robbed of all his worldly goods, deported for forced labor in Germany, or left to face hunger and privation.

The German invader has intentionally set out to exterminate the Polish Nation. He is methodically destroying every vestige of Polish learning and culture. This work of destruction has been ceaselessly continuing for three years by the application of the most brutal methods of physical extermination to Polish men of science and learning and to all intellectuals, as well as by means of robbery of all that represents not only for Poland, but for the entire civilized world, the fruit of centuries of cultural and scientific research and philosophical thought.

All forms of Polish secondary and higher education are prohibited. All except primary schools have been closed down; for the first time in 600 years the famous Cracow University, founded in 1364, has been closed and looted.

Nothing that the Germans have done, however, has broken the spirit of the Polish people. Three years of the hell on earth called "German occupation of Poland" has not destroyed the Polish love of liberty. None of the other occupied countries, without exception, has been able to endure the relentless oppression with the same resolute determination as Poland. Elsewhere, in occupied Europe, even if the majority of the people continued to resist, the Hitlerites found always some small group willing to cooperate with the enemy.

Poland is the only nation that has had no Quisling, no Hacha, no Laval, even though the Germans have repeatedly, and as lately as the spring of 1942, made offers of "collaboration."

Defenseless, deprived of all aid from without, a prey to the most bestial oppression, the Polish Nation like that famed fighter of the past has "just begun to fight." Men and women, the very old and the very young, all have flung their challenge to the invader. Nearly 400,000 murdered Poles, stand for 400,000 acts of active and often of armed resistance.

In the record of these last three years of Poland's fight for freedom, there has not been *one single* instance of any Pole giving up the fight, or *collaborating* with the enemy. Solidly united under the leadership of its Constitutional Government, at present in London, the entire Polish Nation has once more proved that it is worthy of its past traditions. Yet, the Polish Nation during the pre-war period of Hitler's reign in Germany did everything to avoid war. Here, Poland followed the general tendency of European democracies in attempting to reach a peaceful understanding with Germany.

The part played by Poland in the war itself, constitutes an enlightening background for the study of the various aspects of Hitler's version of Pan-German imperialism and of the true aims and methods of his so-called "New Order." On the other hand, Poland's record shows what

a patriotic nation is capable of doing and enduring in defense of freedom.

When you look back objectively on the rapid sequence of events leading up to that fateful September day of 1939, when Poland was brutally and wantonly attacked by Germany, the responsibility for this war stands out in its crude reality.

At Germany's request, she was granted an armistice in 1918. Her armies realized that they had been beaten, but Pan-German imperialism had merely suffered a temporary setback.

The traditional Germanic lust for conquest gradually reappeared and was revived by Hitler after his advent to power in 1933. It was fanned by him into a smouldering and everspreading fire which finally set ablaze that nation, of whom already the Roman historian, Tacitus, had said that war is its profession.

In the course of the last seven years of the peace period, all the foundations of the Versailles settlement were pulled down by Hitler, while the entire German Nation, including children, Germany's entire industrial machine, her system of transport and roadways, her mentality and her religion were being methodically militarized in what probably was the most gigantic campaign of internal war propaganda in human history.

European democracies were war weary after the Kaiser's recent outbreak of Pan-German imperialism in the last World War. *They were insufficiently united and were content to sit back complacently behind the sanctionless clauses of the League of Nations which proved to be the deceptive Maginot Line of the peace front.*

The sincere and laudable desire to prolong European peace caused democratic statesmen to overlook the short period in the pre-war history of Hitlerism, when the simple determination to resort to force if necessary would have sufficed to prevent Germany from carrying out her imperialist designs, so frankly stated in MEIN KAMPF.

Thus, Germany was gradually misled into believing

that she could carry out her vast plan by threat of force, without ever risking actual armed resistance.

We should have realized that war was inevitable when, after succeeding in tearing up the financial and military clauses of Versailles, Germany was allowed to attack the territorial status of Europe. The grim struggle called World War No. 2 became unavoidable as soon as Germany was faced by a European power, whose people were determined to defend by force their rights to freedom and territorial integrity.

Poland was the first country in Europe destined to have this honor.

There is a subtle irony in the fact that Poland had likewise been the first European power to conclude of her own free will a ten year pact of non-aggression with Nazi Germany on January 26, 1934, barely a year after Hitler had taken office as Chancellor of the Reich. Only *five years and seven months* of that pact had lapsed when Germany attacked Poland. Poland had respected both its spirit and its clauses.

Judging by his numerous speeches in the course of those odd five years, Hitler regarded his pact with Poland as a most important contribution to European peace. He *never* omitted to mention it as a tangible proof of his peaceful tendencies, as the cornerstone of European stability, as a pledge of Nazist-German honesty. He displayed it on every occasion as an encouragement to other Powers to strengthen European peace by concluding bilateral pacts of non-aggression with Germany.

Notwithstanding such repeated encouragements, the German-Polish non-aggression pact remained as an isolated example of Nazi treaty-making, until the Munich Conference of September, 1938.

As far as Poland was concerned, the Polish-German non-aggression pact was undoubtedly a sincere attempt to establish European peace by means of a direct, freely negotiated understanding, at a time when—owing to Germany's policy—that stability had become precarious.

As far as Hitler was concerned, he had only just started upon the execution of his vast program of unification and remilitarization of Germany, and the newly appointed Chancellor of the Reich was anxious for a comparatively long spell of peace which would enable him to work undisturbed on the methodical military preparation of his bid for Germanic war hegemony. It fact, he required several years of peace to prepare his total war. *The non-aggression pact with Poland provided him with an outwardly impressive window dressing of German pacificism and righteousness.*

It is now clear that in 1934 when he signed the pact, Hitler himself had not foreseen that he would be allowed to complete the preparatory stages of his program in less than six years' time.

He had already reintroduced conscription in March, 1935. He reoccupied the Rhineland in March, 1936, and denounced the Locarno Treaties. In March 1938, he annexed Austria. In October 1938, he annexed the Czechoslovak Sudetenland. In March 1939, he absorbed the entire remaining territory of Czechoslovakia.

Thus, by the "peaceful" method of threat of force, he had prepared the way for his aggression against Poland—four years and five months before the non-aggression pact was due to expire.

In her anxiety to avoid anything that might be construed as a provocation of Germany, Poland delayed her mobilization until the German attack found her just starting to mobilize her forces.

This in itself was a severe handicap which largely contributed to render her defense more difficult and comparatively shortlived.

That one *obscure* and primitive German, in the throes of *insane megalomania,* has plunged into the wanton destruction of all that human culture had laboriously amassed in centuries, is in itself no wonder. The *very* logic of his madness urges him thus to create around himself the *one and only atmosphere* in which his lamentable

figure becomes noticeable—an atmosphere of intellectual and spiritual emptiness.

But that the Nation that produced Kant, Goethe, Schiller and Heine, has not only blindly followed him, but has become the murderous tool of destruction in his hand, is a wonder and a disgrace.

Nine years ago, on the 10th of May, at Hitler's orders, all books which he considered contrary to his insane doctrine were publicly burned in Germany. Seventy million Germans watched the perpetration of this great outrage to their freedom without daring to protest, without *choosing* to protest. The world looked on with seeming indifference.

And yet, it was not on the day of his accession to power, nor on the day when he murdered Dolfuss, nor yet on the day when he annexed Austria, nor on the day when he raped Czechoslovakia, nor yet on the day when he attacked Poland, that Hitler challenged the world of freedom and civilization. He challenged it on that tenth day of May when, barely a few months after his access to power, he decided to destroy the works of German free thought of past centuries in order to build for himself that pedestal of ashes on which he now stands exposed to the world as the most sinister figure of fanaticism, self-worship and ignorance.

Never before has any nation been allowed so openly to prepare an aggression. *Regardless of facts, forgetful of the words of Bismarck, who said: "Nobody will ever be rich enough to buy his enemies by concessions," pacifist democratic statesmen were content to apply a policy of appeasement by concessions to active Hitlerite Pan-Germanism on the march to world domination.*

War is an abhorrent spectacle. Total warfare, with all its barbaric implications, is a thing that no glorification can render acceptable, let alone beautiful. *The United Nations are forced to fight this war in their own defense and, being members of a Christian community, in defense of the high principles of human morality men-*

aced by aggressive and pagan imperialism. They regard it as their duty to rebuild a future world in which such wars will in fact never recur.

This war is in many ways different from past wars. Practically all the most modern achievements of scientific genius have been applied by Hitler to an aggressive onslaught conducted with barbarity and inhuman ruthlessness worthy of prehistoric times. Its aim is not merely unlimited territorial expansion. It is inspired by an insane urge for world domination on the part of a nation claiming to be civilized and cultured and who does not hesitate to follow a creed based upon the pagan belief that the Germanic race is a race of masters, entitled to enslave all other races.

There can be no just and lasting peace *anywhere* as long as this sinister menace hangs over humanity.

In this war there can be no possible compromise, because there is no possibility of a compromise between the human birthright to freedom and Hitler's "New Order" of enslavement, between the Gospel of Christ and the ravings of Hitler.

A Suggested Wartime Program For County Historical Societies

By Carrol H. Quenzel

A historical society in the typical West Virginia county has a three-fold challenge in wartime. First, it has the opportunity of recording with completeness and accuracy the county's contribution to the war effort. Second, it may undertake the extremely worth-while project of preserving a true picture of the effects of war upon the home front. Third, it may create and maintain civilian morale, and to some extent military morale. This triple challenge comes at a time when historical societies, like many other organizations, are deprived of the services of some of their most useful members.

The county historical organization will probably keep a record of its citizens who are with the armed forces. Either a card file or a loose leaf notebook is generally considered the most satisfactory method of keeping a military record, inasmuch as it permits the entry of additional information from time to time. The card or page for each individual would contain such data as his or her family relationships, birth date and place, places of residence, education, pre-service career, service record and a photograph. The likeness of most of the warriors of any county should not be very difficult to secure in this day of abundant photographic equipment and numerous pictures of service men in the newspapers.

It is to be hoped that county historical societies will not stop with a military record of their men and women with the *colors*. Alert societies will make a systematic effort to secure the letters, or copies of the letters, of the service men and women from their counties. In most cases the

societies will be content with copies of the letters since the recipients are naturally loath to part with the originals from loved ones whom they may never see again.

If properly approached many people will either make copies or permit members of a historical society to make copies of these letters, deleting, of course, any particularly personal passages. It is surely worth the trouble of asking and copying, since many of them are very illuminating, and some are of great historical value. Fifty years ago the permanent value of the correspondence of buck privates and ordinary seamen would have been challenged, as at that time it was commonly held that only the letters and diaries of people in high position possessed sufficient significance to deserve preservation. Today historians are generally agreed that the ballot boxes of history have often been stuffed by prominent officials who realized that they were writing for posterity and consequently penned lines that were more circumspect than they were accurate. Modern historians prefer the letters and diaries of obscure men who are frequently amazingly frank, as they never suspect that strangers in subsequent generations will read their jottings with interest and profit. Of course, students of history read war letters with the mental reservation that at least a small percentage of soldiers and sailors engage in exaggeration reminiscent of Paul Bunyan when they write to civilians.

As just one example of the value of the correspondence of the common soldier, the letters before and after December 7, 1941, constitute some of the most reliable evidence concerning the effect of Pearl Harbor on their morale. Letters before the treacherous Japanese attack prove that some of the enrollees questioned the necessity of their being in training. Pearl Harbor changed their attitudes.

There were editorials and other expressions of opinion in 1940 concerning the wisdom of so-called peacetime conscription and these already possess historical value. The record of the activities and policies of the local selective service boards, either the official or newspaper accounts,

are unquestionably worth keeping. Also deserving of preservation is a record of the work of send-off corps and other groups engaged in honoring and encouraging service men and women. For example, some of the women of Pickaway, Monroe County, write and mail bulletins of local happenings to the service men from the community. Surely copies of such bulletins should be saved. Furthermore, historical societies might well record in some manner the fact that as long as volunteering was relatively unrestricted many men spent much time trying to decide whether they should apply for a commission or wait and be drafted.

So much for military records. In a total war like the one in which our country is now engaged it would be wholly inadequate merely to keep military service records. A county historical society would do well to keep a record of its citizens who are employed in defense industries and its women who have replaced male workers.

A majority of the citizens of West Virginia's rural counties will not join the armed forces or accept employment in factories filling defense orders. Instead, they will contribute materially to national defense by raising food. A historical society has an opportunity to preserve a record of the activities and sacrifices of the farm families of its county by collecting and keeping farm production statistics, sales records, information regarding the farm labor supply and other evidence of the impact of war on farming communities. In urban and suburban areas the activities and achievements of victory gardeners might well be noted.

A historical society in any type of county would be justified in keeping samples of rationing forms and regulations for sugar, gasoline and other rationed commodities. Some of the weekly newspapers carried the names and occupations of their fellow countians whom the tire rationing board had permitted to buy new or recapped tires. These news stories could be clipped. Then there are enough people like the woman who said she "bought fifty pounds of coffee before the damnable hoarders got started," to warrant an enumeration of the tricks resorted to in any

effort to "beat" rationing. Furthermore any historical organization could profitably compile a complete list of rationed articles, another list of unattainable commodities and services, and still another of the prices of the necessities of life at several times during each year.

Some of the citizens of any county will keep highly detailed records of their expenditures in order to secure tax deductions. Such expense accounts and copies of income tax returns would reveal accurately the material possessions of these citizens who can contribute to a more accurate picture of the present era, if they will place copies of such accounts and tax returns in a sealed envelop with directions that they are to be opened and preserved by the county historical society after their death. This lapse of time is suggested because many West Virginians are independent enough to believe that it is unnecessary for anyone except tax collectors to know the extent of their incomes or the amount of property they own.

The rejection of many young Americans as physically unfit for military service has underlined the fact that the health of the American people is not what it should be. If the authorities will release the data, any society might wisely jump at the chance to classify and record the types and causes of physical unfitness among the county's citizens. Such an analysis would provide posterity with a picture of health conditions in that county in the early '40's. In many cases this would not be a flattering picture, but history does not consist exclusively of pretty pictures. Any historical society can secure evidence of that wartime phenomenon, the scarcity of physicians in many sections of the state, simply by clipping the advertisements of medical associations or individual doctors on what the public should do to obtain the maximum utilization of the available medical services.

A serious effort is being made to gear the American educational system to the tempo of war, and it is but fitting that historical societies should preserve evidence of this effort. This would include a record of the greatly increas-

ed use of school buildings, around the clock in some cases. It would include information regarding the refresher and other defense courses, data on the greatly increased enrollment in scientific and mechanical subjects, and an account of the expansion of the physical education program.

A strong argument can be made in favor of a historical society preserving a record of what the war is doing to the children—"to the generation that must live out the peace." Typical materials that should be collected include evidence of the increase of juvenile delinquency, the causes of this increase, and remedial measures adopted, such as the establishment of war nurseries and wholesome recreational outlets for youth.

Since war songs and jokes reveal much regarding the public's hopes and fears, its reactions to events and policies and its canons of taste, a historical society would be justified in collecting scores of the war music most popular in its county and in recording the jokes most frequently told.

It would be a serious act of omission if a historical society failed to keep a record of war bond purchases, of the visits of celebrities and other devices to stimulate such purchases and of the amount of scrap collected by the local citizenry. Likewise, any picture of the community in wartime would be inexcusably imcomplete if it did not give civilian defense activities a prominent place. Consequently the local historical organization will preserve a list of the air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, nurses aides, messengers and other civilian defense workers and a record of their activities and achievements. This record will include detailed accounts of all of the blackouts in the county.

Historical societies can do much in meeting an urgent wartime need—the development of a strong spirit of loyalty to American ideals and democratic traditions, and the determination to "go all out" in their defense. In this work of morale building they can lead by encouraging citizens to constantly "rely on history as a great reservoir of inspiration." They can aid clubs, patriotic societies and

schools in acquainting the public with the careers of outstanding personalities who have achieved distinction in defending their country.

This list of proposed activities for county historical societies in wartime is neither complete nor definitive. Some of the proposals will be considered impractical and others chiefly valuable because they suggest more fruitful activities. This list of suggested activities, however, is based on a conception of history that is sufficiently comprehensive to have a place for the ordinary man and woman, and if it encourages even one society to persist in or adopt a program so conceived, its purpose will have been fulfilled.

The Importance of Teaching West Virginia History in the Public Schools*

By THOMAS F. MARSHALL

There are many good reasons for teaching the history of West Virginia to the young people in the public schools. We mention only a few of the more important. We wish to include in the term "history" a complete mental picture of the State, including government, geography, resources and various enterprises as usually expressed in the title "Know Your State." And we desire to keep in mind the personal equipment necessary for intelligent citizenship, which is a main objective of our public school service. Certainly the pupils in the public schools of the State will eventually become the large majority of the citizens on whom will fall the responsibilities for the welfare and progress of the State. In order to meet adequately the responsibilities of citizenship it is very important that our young people "Know West Virginia." It is most fitting and natural that our public schools should provide the necessary instruction to that good end.

Historical study, like the study of geography and government, should begin at home. It is certainly true that interest is generated naturally in those subjects which the pupil feels are vital to himself. Therefore, the historical materials which are near home, and which introduce the young citizens to the personalities and events that have effected their own community, are the most real and in-

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* A paper prepared by Dr. Thomas F. Marshall of Potomac State School, Keyser, West Virginia, and read at the annual meeting of the West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston, November 21, 1942, by the Executive Secretary, Cecile R. Goodall.

teresting. The facts which have involved the lives of their own ancestors, and those of their own neighbors and friends, have vastly more reality and vital meaning than the people and events far removed from immediate affairs. The people and events that have influenced the destiny and welfare of the local community are more impressive than any others. West Virginians can be justly proud of the achievements of their own people, as well as of the rich natural resources of their State. The story of these achievements awaken a concern somewhat akin to the interest we have in the activities and accomplishments of our immediate neighbors and friends. This natural interest creates the desire to "know," and makes mastery relatively easy and certain.

Furthermore, the pleasurable experience in the study of our local history may lead our pupils naturally to a wider interest and a desire to learn about the people of other states, and of other countries still farther removed from the local scenes. The study of the history of West Virginia may well become the stepping stone to real interest in the study of the history of the whole United States, and finally of the whole world. Indeed, the history of West Virginia, in its beginnings, is merged with the first English settlements in America, and in many respects presents a miniature picture of the development of the whole country, in the conquest of the wilderness and in the progress of American civilization across the continent.

Again, the study of the progress of the State should result in a pardonable State pride. This is particularly important in the development of true loyalty. Our young people should be awakened to the many real values in our State life and to the notable achievements of our people, and so be inspired to a genuine devotion to its welfare and progress. They should be stimulated in their loyalty to its institutions, and in their devotion to its valuable enterprises. There is no state in the Union, of equal size and population, that is contributing more valuable materials and services for the progress of the whole country.

The State has already a good number of "proud chapters" in her history. The State has not only been fortunate in its contributions of rich natural resources, but also in the stability and personal worth of its people and the high quality of its leadership. Our young people should be made familiar with these inspiring facts that they may continue to maintain the loyalties thus based upon the proud records of our people, that we may have the full assurance of the same high endeavor and continued success in the future life of our beloved State.

It is also important that our young people should "Know West Virginia" in order to find their proper places of service in its numerous enterprises. An intelligent choice of vocation is necessary to success and happiness. Our State offers an unusually large number and great variety of opportunities for service. These are so numerous and varied that workers can find the occupations most suited to their tastes and talents, provided they are acquainted with the opportunities available. A careful study of the State will open doors to favorite vocations and discover the places of useful and enjoyable service, within its own boundaries.

One of the best opportunities for useful service, and a very pleasant means of making a comfortable living, for a good number of our citizens, may be found in the rapidly growing new enterprise which we usually designate as the "Tourist Business." Our State is gradually becoming known as "The Playground of America." A constantly increasing number of summer travelers are coming into our State every year, seeking our cool climate, the scenic and historic attractions, and the inviting recreational facilities within our borders. The "trade" has already passed the $50,000,000 mark in total income, and with the return of normal times is destined to become a truly "big business" for the State. Our young people should be prepared to meet the requirements of this interesting enterprise. Even though they may not serve the traveling public directly, they should "Know West Virginia" well

enough to become efficient "salesmen" of the attractions of the State. They should be able to guide intelligently the strangers to the places of interest, to the scenic and historic spots, to the various recreational centers, the state parks and forests, the camps, hotels, and dining places, the national and state highways and places of interest enroute.

An efficient "salesman" of the State must know the history of the State in all lines of its development. He must know the outstanding leaders and their accomplishments, and particularly those who have given notable service to the Nation. He must know the developing enterprises which have given rich values to the entire country. He must know the interesting characteristics and personal qualities of the local people, and the many fascinating stories of their early experiences with resisting natives and conquering a formidable natural environment. A comprehensive training in the history of the State will contribute very definitely to effective salesmanship of its values to the inquiring visitors.

Furthermore, the practice of "selling" the attractions of the State to the citizens of the other states, together with the experience of serving the visiting strangers in the varied services of the "Tourist Business," will definitely contribute to the cultivation of good will and a richer participation in the democratic way of life. We must learn how to live together in this modern world. It will pay all of us to cultivate the graces of friendship with as many of our fellow human beings as possible. The very essence of democracy is the discovery of real values in other people.

A clear understanding of the many values of the "Tourist Business" will strongly motivate the study of the history of West Virginia, and will help to make it a most interesting and profitable subject in our schools.

Finally, a careful study of the history of West Virginia, which reviews the heroic struggles of our people for the defense and development of our democratic way of life in the past, will very definitely fortify our moral courage

and stimulate to greater effort in our part of the great struggle in the present "global war" to preserve the best ways of life for the whole world of fellow human beings. There is no better way to renew our strength for this mighty conflict than to live again with our own pioneers, to witness their unconquerable faith and courage, their heroic spirit, and their tremendous sacrifices, which gave to us the priceless heritage which we enjoy. They paid, indeed, in "blood and sweat and tears." We must be worthy of them.

The study of the history of West Virginia by the children in our schools will bring all these values, and doubtless many more.

West Virginia Folks! What Is Your State Song?*

By J. Henry Francis

"Sing it for us!"

"Yea! And let us all join in the chorus."

Many's the time when attending this, that, or the other convention have I heard the call, and you no doubt have heard it, too. Of course, we usually respond with the old favorite, *The West Virginia Hills,* written by our good friends of Braxton County, Mrs. Ellen King and H. E. Engle. On occasion, also, we have "swung" into *Hail, West Virginia,* the rollicking football song of the University, and the product of those other sons of the Little Mountain State, Fred Deem, (words) and Carl Miller and Ed McWhorter (the music), while students at that institution. And I suppose we might end the matter with singing and recording these well-worn numbers—if so inclined.

But, being a musician of a peculiarly inquiring mind and, knowing something of what goes on "behind the scenes," I took it upon myself to ask a few pertinent questions. "What is our State song?" "How many State songs do you know?" The resultant answers were far from illuminating. In fact, they were disappointing—not to say discouraging.

Almost invariably, the average person of whom I asked the question would reply, "Why! *The West Virginia Hills,* of course." A few—mostly those engaged in school work—would supplement with: "Of course, there's the University song *Hail, West Virginia,* if you care to class that as a State song."

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* A paper read by Dr. J. Henry Francis at the meeting of the West Virginia Histocical Society, Charleston, November 21, 1942.

Well, why not? The University is nothing, if not a representative community affair, and its clientele certainly ought to be loyally interested in all State efforts, musical or otherwise. At the same time, other educational organizations in the State rather object to undue prominence being given to another of their number, through any public spirit medium, you know. Indeed, some protest might be raised about what is said of any one of them in such a general article as this, except that it is not in my province, at this time, to discuss the merits of any of the songs. I am merely trying to bring the matter before you, and for that purpose have endeavored to corral the various specimens known to be extant. If any gain undue notice, or notoriety, we'll have to trust to a charitable hearing and consideration.

One of the first I remember knowing anything about was entitled *Montani Semper Liberi,* taking our State motto as a subject. It was sung a great deal in the schools around here, some forty years ago; and I seem to recollect seeing an actual printed copy. While I have discovered a number of folks who recall singing it, and especially the last line, which used the title as a sort of refrain, I have not yet been able to either locate a copy or find out who was the author and composer.

However, as this is intended, primarily, to be more or less of a provocative instrument with which to pry out and establish truly authentic data on the subject, and leading to a more exhaustive treatise, it may be that we shall hear something more tangible, later.

In the meantime, the next song that came to my attention was *The West Virginia Hills,* written by Dr. Daniel Boardman Purington, one-time president of the West Virginia University and a staunch believer in West Virginia and its people.

While there are, seemingly, not many authentic copies in existence, and the memory of it would seem to be ebbing out with the folks of that period, it appeared in full form

in some of the earlier issues of the INSTITUTE SONG BOOK, as well as other State periodicals.

The 1912 issue of the WEST VIRGINIA SONG BOOK carries Dr. Purington's hymn-like setting over the following footnote:

> **This song, music and words, was written in 1877 by Dr. B. D. Purington, now President of the West Virginia University, for his class in music at that institution, and was sung for the first time at a public performance of the seniors. It is used here by permission of the author.**

In that same issue there appears a little song-poem by Robert L. Pemberton, of St. Marys, West Virginia, and entitled *West Virginia,* together with the suggestion: "Air —*Flow Gently, Sweet Afton.*"

There is, also, in the 1912 edition—as in most succeeding issues—the old familiar King-Engle *The West Virginia Hills,* bearing the notation, "Copyright, 1886, by H. E. Engle."

The words of this song, said to have been written by Mrs. King, a native West Virginian, after circumstances changed her residence to the flat sandy shores of New Jersey, and hungering for the hills of her homeland, while not altogether identical, follow the same general trend as those in Dr. Purington's song. The music, too, in many ways bears a striking resemblance to what seems to have been the earlier song.

However, again we must disclaim all semblance of criticism or partisanship, on either side, in this explanatory exposition.

In the next year's edition (1913), of this same useful handbook of song, the two last named songs occupy rather prominent places. Dr. Purington's, however, is omitted, and I don't remember seeing it again in any issue of that or any other song book.

Two other songs are included in the 1913 issue—*Hymn of the West Virginians,* words by William Seymour Edwards, music by William S. Mason; and *Hail, West Virginia!* (West Virginia State Song), words and music by

J. Clarence Marple. Please note the sub-title, in parenthesis.

The first of these is marked, "Copyright 1912 by Wm. Seymour Edwards," and is somewhat more ambitious in character than any previous attempt. It was given quite a little prominence and publicity throughout the State and Nation, during the Semi-Centennial Celebration, and should, perhaps, have carried over to better and more lasting recognition. On the other hand, Mr. Marple's song was featured in the SONG BOOK for one or two years following, and then seems to have been forgotten, along with a great number of others that were written about that period.

I remember two in particular because the poems were offered to me for possible musical setting. One was by the late Clyde Beecher Johnson, a prominent Charleston lawyer and State Senator at the time; the other, by a well-known newspaper man and writer, G. A. Bolden, also a resident of Charleston. Both of these gentlemen handled their themes with true loyalty and patriotic fervor, and their efforts deserved better and more general recognition. But, the songs, like many, many others written about the same time, from like motives, and under identical conditions, sank into oblivion for lack of enthusiasm on the part of those responsible for their promotion. Some of us, maybe, did not take the proceedings in the serious manner befitting the circumstances.

Perhaps, by the time the one hundredth anniversary rolls around, the youngsters will have adopted a more vivid and thoughtfully patriotic attitude towards such matters; or the oldsters will be able to hold them in sufficiently well-balanced demonstrative control to adequately and enthusiastically speak for and about their native State. For the sake of the State, and its posterity, here's fervently hoping!

The next member of this long and well-worth-while line of songs honoring our State seems to be (according to chronological order, as gleaned from available copy-

right date) the University song, *Hail, West Virginia* by Deem, Miller, and McWhorter. This seems to have shared honors with the King-Engle number, *The West Virginia Hills,* in that it has been included in each succeeding issue of the WEST VIRGINIA SONG BOOK since 1912. It is also published separately, in folio form, and ranks with other generally known college football songs, used by band, orchestra, and singing groups.

Right here, however, let me record a little incident that occurred some years ago, when the "good old Institutes" were still a part of the State Teacher's Program.

I was in charge of the music in one of the County Institutes, where the meetings were held in the auditorium of one of our State schools, and where the teacher group included a large number of fine young men who happened to be loyal graduates of the particular institution where we were meeting. I, unfortunately, was most innocently "green", and unaware of the existing rivalry between this school and the State University. Anyway, I wasn't getting the pep and vigor out of the singing of this song *Hail, West Virginia* that I felt it deserved and warranted, and I said so. I pleaded, and urged "more spirit." The group responded, and like the good fellows they were, they "gave" a little to my pleading and sang right lustily. Then we went on with the meeting. But, at recess, they waited on me in a body, and suggested that I "had a lot of nerve to expect anyone from (naming the school) "to boost the State University." Phew! Did I wilt? These young folks were all loyal West Virginians and eminently endeavoring to be true to their profession as teachers. Indeed, several have since risen to notable prominence, educationally and politically, in the State, and would be recognized if named. But they claimed the right, you see, to allegiance first of all to their Alma Mater. All of which simply, but none the less forcibly, bears out what was said earlier in the story about a school song not always or altogether fitting the requirements of a State song.

On the other hand, here's a song that was written to laud and exploit in a truly loyal manner the beauty and virtues of our State, and one that seems to have become relegated to use as a State song almost wholly by the Alma Mater of its writers. I am now referring to a song entitled *West Virginia,* and written by the late well-beloved Dr. C. E. Haworth, of Marshall College, Huntington.

Dr. Haworth wrote the song, I understand, as an entry in a competition, the outcome of which was rather disappointing to West Virginians, generally. It appears that the honors for first place went to some "popular" song-writer, of Chicago, who, together with his song would seem to have been "lost" in the shuffle," for we cannot find out anything more definite about the proceedings, just now. Be that as it may, Haworth's *West Virginia* is a good song, well written, and certainly should have a better hearing than that accorded it, or as "fate" has it, now.

Following closely on the heels of this song by Dr. Haworth, in fact, appearing in the same issue of the WEST VIRGINIA SONG BOOK (1919), is a number entitled *The Glory of the West Virginia Hills,* by Samuel J. Macwatters, Litt. D., and copyrighted by him under date of 1917. Somewhere about the same time, also, the same medium carried a song the words of which were written by Dr. A. L. Hughes and the music by Herschel C. Pittinger, of Saint Albans. Both of these bids for recognition were rather short-lived, and apparently went out of circulation during the year.

The late Thomas J. Honaker, however, gave us a poem, to which he appended the title *West Virginia,* and to which he had Harry J. Lincoln, the well-known writer of popular songs, set a most melodious and catchy tune. Lincoln signed it with the nom de plume, "Harry Jay" but it is still a good example of the Lincoln style. The lyric, also, runs true to form, and gives us not only a fine slant on the man who wrote a great many such expressions of his

love for the State, but also portrays the glory and beauty of West Virginia and his visions of and for her. The copyright marking sets date: "Copyright MCMXXV, by T. J. Honaker." It was a favored number for many years in our now well-nigh forgotten INSTITUTE SONG BOOK.

Recently, I came across a copy of *The Silver Gleam, Pageant and History of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs*, gotten out in celebration of the organization's twenty-fifth anniversary, 1904-1929, Charleston, May 14, 15, 16, 1929.

In this brochure I find the words of a song entitled *West Virginia, Sweet Homeland of Mine,* by Frances Hart Ritzinger, Buckhannon. The music is not given, but the following note appears at the bottom of the page, and evidently places it in the category of these others we are considering: "This is the official song of the West Virginia Federation." Perhaps, for our more detailed history of things we can obtain something more definite and specifically outlined to record in our findings.

In the meantime, from all this, we may assuredly gather that the question in our title is neither idle, nor even uncalled-for. It most decidedly does suggest a need for more serious consideration than we have heretofore vouchsafed the subject, and a proper alignment with that of other states. Here is a baker's dozen attempts to honor, propagandize, and otherwise bring and keep our beloved State before the country at large, and yet we tacitly allow the question to be narrowed down to a single unit, and that one but indifferently known.

In all sincerity, then, let us express the hope that this scouting survey may be the means of stirring the embers and kindling a new flame of enthusiasm for our State, with a stronger and more lasting expression of hope in her future in the form of a State song.

And, not to add to the confusion, but simply as an ending to this brief article, permit me to close with this thought of my own:

West Virginia! And My Home

Where the hills in verdant splendor
Rear their stately heads aloft;
Standing watchful guard over fruitful vales,
Sheltering many a smiling croft.
Where the joyous song of workers
Tunes with drone of lowing herd,
And the babbling flow of refreshing streams
Mingles with the call of bird.

Chorus:
Oh, there is my favored homeland,
Where the friends of freedom roam
Mid the hills of West Virginia;
Mountain State, and my home.
'Tis there her loyal sons and daughters
Pledge a faith that's ever true,
To our best loved West Virginia.
West Virginia, to you!

Where the motto boasts of freedom
Men can proudly lift the head;
Guarding with their lives State and Country's weal,
Marching bravely, nobly led.
While her glorious daughters cheer them
On with love and courage true;
Claiming for their homes and their loved ones, all,
Cherished right to will and do.

Chorus:
Oh, there is our favored homeland, etc.

When my feet grow weary, roaming;
And my quest afield grows cold;
As my wondering oft finds me nearer still
To the scenes and songs of old.
Where the friends are stanch and faithful,
Where the welcome never fails,

And my pulsing heart urges ever on
Toward the light that never pales.

Chorus:
Oh, there is our favored homeland, etc.

West Virginia's Part in World War II

By C. E. Roth

President McCamic, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It occurs to me that there is probably a number of different points of emphasis which could be, and probably should be, observed in pursuing the subject assigned to me. One might with reason go into the State Civilian Defense set-up, concerning which I was furnished approximately ten pounds of mimeographed material by your efficient Secretary, but time did not permit any reasonable understanding of the subject, nor does time now permit any discussion of such a lengthy not to say weighty subject. What has been done and is being done in our State in various drives for the collection of scrap, the sale of War Stamps and Bonds, and the voluntary and compulsory rationing of scarce commodities constitute other important contributions. The part of West Virginia's great war industries is an interesting and intensely vital subject. But in spite of all of these efforts and others, I have chosen to confine my remarks to the careers of certain native and adopted West Virginians who have already borne important parts of the military and naval effort. The listing which I shall follow makes no claim to completeness, but is merely indicative of what is being done by countless thousands on seven seas and six continents. Personally, the most important document which I have noted on this subject was in the form of a letter just received this morning from my brother, a grandfather, and a veteran of the First World War, who is now stationed at the Naval Operating Base at Norfolk, Virginia.

Quite naturally the first name of prominence to occur among those who have had a share in this war is that of Louis Arthur Johnson. While not a native born West Virginian, Mr. Johnson removed to this State from his native Virginia shortly after completing his studies at the University of Virginia Law School in 1912. He practiced his profession at Clarksburg with singular success for some years and at the time of the United States entrance into World War I was serving the people of his county in the House of Delegates. At the expiration of his term he joined the army. Here he served as captain in the infantry in overseas duty for a year. After the war Mr. Johnson became a lieutenant-colonel in the infantry reserve.

More recently Mr. Johnson has been active in Democratic politics, as well as in affairs of the American Legion which organization he served as National Commander for the year 1932-1933. In the latter year he became civilian aide to the Secretary of War, State of West Virginia. Shortly afterward he was appointed to an advisory position under the Department of Labor. This was followed by a meritorious service as Assistant Secretary of War from 1937 until 1940. In 1942 he was sent to India by the President of the United States as a special envoy to promote a more stable defense of that sub-continent. The task, in the light of the unsettled political condition of the area, was insuperable. One cannot help wondering if there is not still another position of importance in the war effort for this able West Virginian.

Most everyone on our side in this war has heard of Lieutenant-General Delos Carleton Emmons, a native of Huntington, as he is at present Military Governor and Commander of the Armed Forces in the Hawaiian Department. General Emmons is a graduate of West Point where he made an enviable record as a student as well as an athlete. After graduation he served at a number of military posts, and on the Mexican border with General John J. Pershing. In 1917 he was transferred to the

Aviation Branch, Signal Corps where he served with distinction attached in turn to various air fields. Mixed in with his army services was a year's study at the Harvard School of Business Administration while holding the rank of major. In 1935 as a lieutenant-colonel he was placed in charge of the Hawaiian Air Corps Department. Later services and promotions include Wing Commander of GHQ, Air Force at March Field, California, as a brigadier-general, and charge of the entire GHQ Air Force with the rank of major-general. While in the latter position the General was sent to England to study the "Blitz" on the British Isles. Subsequently to his visits to England he was commissioned a lieutenant-general, the highest rank ever attained by an Army Air Corps officer. When Japan attacked the Pacific possessions of the United States in December, 1941, General Emmons was sent to Hawaii to replace General Walter C. Scott as Army Commander. In this position the immense task of our Pacific defense is in his hands.

Another West Virginian much in the limelight some months ago is Major-General Richard Kerens Sutherland. Born near Hancock, Maryland, his parents took him to Elkins, West Virginia, shortly after his birth. Educated at Andover and Yale, young Sutherland desired a military career, so joined the Connecticut National Guard as a private shortly after graduation from the University. By hard work, including two competitive examinations Sutherland became a first lieutenant in the Regular Army. During the course of the same year, 1917, he was commissioned a captain. The next year he saw active service in France. His volunteering for service with the Tank Corps was in vain, and at the end of the war he was still a captain of military police. After service at a number of posts during the early twenties, he was chosen as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Shattuck School, Fiarbault, Minnesota. After this experience he furthered his military education through a study of the French language preparatory to enrolling at the Ecole Superieure de Guerre

in Paris, one of the famous military schools on the Continent. Then came more comparatively unimportant assignments, and thus finally to Tienstin, China, in 1937, and in the following year to Manila to become General MacArthur's Chief of Staff. Now, after twenty-one years as a captain, promotions came rapidly, leading to his present rank of major-general in December, 1941. After being decorated with the highest military decoration of the Philippine Government, General Sutherland left for Australia with MacArthur and others in March. In Australia, as Chief of Staff, General Sutherland continues a valued aid to his superior and a credit to his State.

A native of Fire Creek is Rear Admiral Claud Ashton Jones. After graduating from Annapolis with honor in 1907, Ensign Jones served on the "USS Indiana" and the "USS New Jersey" until 1911. In this year he returned to the Naval Academy for post-graduate work in engineering. Then followed a study at Harvard University in electrical engineering. In the course of sea service following his course at Harvard, Jones was at Vera Cruz where he won the Mexican Service Medal for outstanding services and accomplishments. In 1916 he received the Dominican Campaign Medal while serving aboard the "USS Memphis" in Santo Domingo. On August 29, 1916, the "USS Memphis" was lost and early the next year Jones received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for gallant services on the ship at the time of its loss. Since 1917 Rear Admiral Jones has been, first in one official capacity and then in another, closely associated with the design and construction of naval vessels. Included in his assignments was that of Assistant Naval Attache for Engineering at the American Embassy at London, with additional duty at Berlin, Paris, The Hague, and Rome. Lately he has served as Head of the Shipbuilding Division, Bureau of Ships, and is now Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships. Further recognition of the great accomplishments of this native of Fayette County are the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded August 24, 1932,

for extraordinary and unusual services on the "Memphis" at the time of its loss, and the Degree of Doctor of Science from West Virginia University at the May, 1942, Commencement.

At least one county in the State knows very well still another naval officer, having observed a Frederick Warder Day at Grafton this year. This submarine commander, a native of Grafton in Taylor County, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1925. Since leaving Annapolis, Warder has been almost continuously associated with the construction and commanding of submarines. He has seen service in a limited way in the Nicaraguan Campaign, however, being transferred from Nicaragua to the New London Submarine School in Connecticut. After completion of the underseas course he was sent to the Canal Zone, emerging as a submarine commander with the rank of lieutenant. There followed a period of study at Annapolis, where Warder specialized in Diesel engines. Following a brief service with the Asiatic Fleet in Chinese waters, he came to the Portsmouth Navy Yard where he helped supervise the construction of the "Seawolf," which he commanded in the Battle of Java in March, 1942. During the course of this battle the "Seawolf" sank three Japanese warships and seriously damaged four others. Now a lieutenant-commander, Warder has been awarded the Navy Cross for his outstanding accomplishments and heroism.

From commanding a squadron of destroyers with the Pacific Unit of the United States Fleet on June 2, 1941, to be USN Chief Executive Officer at the United States Great Lakes Training Station went Captain T. DeWitt Carr, a native of Huntington. After graduation from Annapolis in 1916, Carr was assigned to the battleship "Wyoming," and served a year with the British Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow during the First World War, where he was cited for bravery under fire. Following this he saw service on the submarine "Fulton," and was in command of the O-10 and the R-22. In addition to some months as

commander of the "Mayflower," Carr was placed with the Bureau of Navigation for two years, and also served as Naval Aide to the White House. Subsequently he was flag lieutenant of the Commander Battle Fleet, and held the same position with the Commander Scouting Fleet. Except for an appointment as aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Carr was on the "USS West Virginia" from 1930 to 1935. Ordered to the Naval Academy in 1935, he soon won promotion to the rank of commander. With this rank he was supervisor of the Engineering Department of the Academy until 1938. Early the next year he was placed in command of the newly commissioned destroyers above referred to, based in the Hawaiian Islands. His transfer to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in June of 1941, denied him undoubted action and further honors in the region of Pearl Harbor six months later.

West Virginians in the American Revolution

Assembled and Edited by ROSS B. JOHNSTON

The sources of this material are from the files of the Pension Office at Washington from various county records, from notes of patriotic societies, principally the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and from a large miscellaneous group of published and private sources. Corrections and additions to this list will receive the careful attention of the editor.

HESS, HEZEKIAH

Service-Virginia Va. No. 23095 and 27414 No. S. 8707

Born, Dutchess County, New York, October 9, 1756, brought to Hampshire County when seven months old, and removed to Lewis County, Virginia, in 1822. Died October 4, 1848. Enlisted in Hampshire, now Hardy County, Virginia, in June, 1776, as an Indian spy under Captains Payne, Dunnell and Stuart, Second Battalion of Artillery, under Colonels Hughart and Mathew.

Received pension certificate for two years' service in 1833, but pension was suspended, March 16, 1835, in Lewis County. Supporting claims filed by Abram Wetzel, Jacob Wymer, and Horner Smith. Children of Hess were as follows: Charity Hess Hacher (Hacker), Mary Hess Parson, Matilda Hess Slantey, Melissa, Nancy Hess Williams, and Abraham.

HEYSHAM, DAVID

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23724 No. W. 3810 and B. L. Wt. 24995

Born, Lower Smithfield, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1762, and died, September 6, 1834, Tyler County, Virginia. Enlisted in Pennsylvania in 1778 and served two years as a private under Lieutenant Shoemaker of the Virginia Line, guarding and defending the western frontier.

In June, 1786, or 1787, married Elizabeth Bush, who was born in 1767. They were married by the Reverend Appleton. Pension certificates were issued in Tyler County to the soldier and his widow. Bounty land warrant for 160 acres was also issued. Supporting claims were made by the Reverend John W. Allen, W. Dalashanutt, Robert Govel, Thomas Heysham (nephew), Josiah Thomas, Jane Heysham (sister-in-law), William Martin, and J. G. Morgan.

HICKMAN, ADAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 8278 No. S. 38030

Enlisted, Berks County, Pennsylvania, 1775, and served as a private in the company of Captain George Nogle and Captain Neal in the Pennsylvania Line under Colonel Oulds or Colonel Utrey. Pension granted in

Harrison County, 1819, discontinued in 1820 as having too much property, but was reinstated when reviewed by Secretary of War, October 5, 1820. Died February 16, 1833.

HICKMAN, SOTHA

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12527 No. S. 5516

Sotha Hickman, pioneer settler of Harrison County, was born June 10, 1748, on the Sugar Land bottom on the Potomac River near Rockville, Maryland, and died March 26, 1834, at his home on Elk Creek, Quiet Dell, Harrison County, where he had lived many years. He was a son of Arthur and Mary Hickman of English descent. His wife died in 1837.

Hickman served as a private fourteen months in the Revolutionary War under Captain William Lowther of the Virginia Line in checking Indian depredations on the western borders, residing at that time in Monongalia County. He was granted a pension in 1833. Supporting claims were filed for him by Isaac Richards, Joseph Davidson, A. C. Holden, and Josiah Peek.

HICKS, MORDECAI

Bounty Land Warrant No. 8118 was issued, August 14, 1834, in favor of Susanna Jarrett, Elizabeth Johnson, and Catherine Skaggs, heirs of Mordecai Hicks, who had served as a volunteer under General George Rogers Clark at the capture of the British posts in the Northwest. These heirs, who were sisters, were living in Monroe County, Virginia, February 25, 1835.

HILL, RICHARD

Born, North Carolina, July, 1763. In Pocahontas County, February 18, 1832, made application for pension, stating that he came to Pocahontas County, in March after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Said he had volunteered for military service in the Carolinas, and that after settlement in Virginia in 1782 he served at Bucks Station under Captain Clendenin and Colonel Samuel Lewis. Supporting affidavits filed by Jacob Kinnison, Henry Casebolt, James Lewis, and the Reverend John S. Blair. Claim was rejected.

HILL, ROBERT

The grave of Robert Hill, who served in the Revolutionary War, and who died in 1822, is in Mount Union Cemetery, Union District, Monongalia County.

HINKLE, ISAAC (Captain)

Captain Isaac Hinkle, a soldier of ability, served in the Revolutionary War and in 1781, was named captain (vier) in the place of his brother-in-law, Andrew Johnson, who was given another command. (See Vol. 2, Augusta County Records, D. A. R. Record Building, Washington.) He married Mary Cunningham, December 13, 1781. He died in 1824 and is buried in Hinkle Gap in Pendleton County.

HITCHCOCK, WILLIAM

Before the Harrison County, Virginia, Court, William Hitchcock stated that he enlisted in 1780 in the Regular Army of the United States in Captain Henry Heath's, or Heth's, Company of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Gibson, on Continental Establishment. He continued in this service until 1781 when he was taken prisoner by the Indians and was badly wounded. He continued a prisoner four years and eight months before being set at liberty. No further record is available.

HITE, ABRAHAM (Captain)

Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Virginia, November 15, 1776; first lieutenant, January 8, 1777; captain-lieutenant, May, 1778; regimental paymaster, January 1, 1779; captain, April 4, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780; prisoner on parole to end of war. Died in 1832.

HITE, GEORGE (Captain)

Born, October 28, 1761, Frederick County, Virginia. Enlisted in Berkeley County. Ensign, Eighth Virginia, September 10, 1780; transfererd to Third Continental Dragoons, August, 1782; lieutenant, October, 1782, later becoming a captain. He was wounded in the Revolution and was one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. He was the first clerk of Jefferson County, and was succeeded by his son, Major Robert G. Hite. He died, December 16, 1816.

In Jefferson County, February 18, 1834, it was certified that Deborah Rutherford Hite was the widow of George Hite, deceased, and that the other heirs are: Frances M. Ransom, widow of James Ransom, Margaret L. Hite, Susan B. Flagg, wife of John F. Flagg, Sarah E. R. Beckwith, widow of R. B. Beckwith, deceased, and Mary E. Merritt, wife of Samuel Merritt.

George was the son of Jacob Hite by his second wife. Jacob was the son of Jost Hite, the colonist. Just before the Revolution, Jacob had moved to South Carolina, and there Jacob, his wife, and several children were married, and two daughters were taken captive by the Indians.

HITE, ISAAC (Lieutenant)

Ensign in Eighth Virginia, July 1, 1780; first lieutenant, July, 1781; retired January 1, 1783; died, November 30, 1836.

HITE, JOSEPH (Lieutenant)

Cadet in Eighth Virginia, February 21, 1778; lieutenant, February, 1779; resigned, January 8, 1780.

HITE, MATHIAS (Captain)

Service—Virginia Va. Na. 5989 No. S. 38031

Before the Harrison County, Virginia, Court in 1818, Mathias Hite certified that he entered the service of the United States as a first lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia Regiment, and that after remaining in service for a year, he received his commission as captain which was filed in court. Pension was granted in 1819. Hite, born in 1750, died

January 9, 1823. First lieutenant, Eighth Virginia, January 23, 1776; captain, August 10, 1777; resigned, May 7, 1778.

HITE, WILLIAM (Ensign)

Ensign in Eighth Virginia, August, 1777; retired, July 1, 1778.

HIXON (HIXSON), JOHN

Enlisted, New Jersey, 1776, in the Flying Camp Regiment, under Captain John Anderson and General Sullivan. He also enlisted in Captain Ballard's Company of the Third Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Dayton. He continued to serve until 1778 when he was discharged from service in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and Monmouth. He applied for pension in Berkeley County, April 28, 1818. His claims were supported by affidavits of Joseph Rowe and James Richardson.

HOFFMAN, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23035 No. S. 8755

Born, Frederick County, Virginia, 1760, and resided in Jefferson County, Virginia, during the Revolution. He died in 1827. He was married to Mary Blake, May 9, 1790, in Berkeley County. They had one child, Mary.

He was a private in Captain John Marshall's Company, Seventh Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Daniel Morgan in General Woodford's Brigade. His record includes the names of Captain Roberts and Colonel Francis Taylor. There is filed a statement by Major John Roberts, of Virginia, that he enlisted John Hoffman as a soldier in the regiment of guards of the Albemarle Barracks, and that Hoffman served faithfully until May, 1781, when he was discharged at Winchester by Colonel Francis Taylor. Hoffman was granted a pension in Ohio County, Virginia, in 1833. Pay was suspended in 1835 but was resumed in 1836.

HOLL (HULL), PETER, JR. (Colonel)

Served as an officer in the Revolution; captain of militia in 1781; lieutenant-colonel, 1788, and colonel of Virginia militia, 1793. He was a son of Peter Holl, Sr., of Holland descent, who arrived in Philadelphia, May 30, 1741, on the ship Francis and Ann from Rotterdam. He lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Rockingham and Highland sections of Augusta County. His will was probated at Staunton, February, 1776.

HOLBERT, AARON

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16902 No. S. 18028

Certificate issued for pension, October 12, 1833, for service of one year and two days in military service during the Revolution. Claim later suspended.

HOLDER, JAMES

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23047 No. 8736

Born, County of Kent, Delaware, 1762. Lived in the Tygarts Valley section of Randolph County when the Revolution began. Enlisted there

and served nine months as a private under Captains Friend, Jackson, Mascawell, under General George Rogers Clark scouting and doing guard duty on the western frontier. Certificate of pension issued in Randolph County, in 1833, but it was suspended in 1835. Supporting claims by Valentine Stalnaker and William Currence.

HOLLAND, JACOB
Service—Continental Md. Va. No. 21135 No. R. 5141

Served as corporal of dragoons for three years under Captains Simms and Howard, First and Fourth Maryland Regiment, under Colonel William Smallwood and Colonel Moylan. Fought at Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Brandywine, and Germantown. Enlisted, Unity, Montgomery County, Maryland, March 1, 1776, and was discharged in June, 1780, by Colonel Moylan.

Born, March, 1754, and died, September 17, 1838. Married, 1790, Montgomery County, Virginia, by the Reverend Reed. Wife's name, Mary, and their children as follows: Allen, Elizabeth, Daniel, William, Richard, Solomon, Isaac (deceased), and his two children, Alpheus and Eliza. The widow died, April 12, 1840. Pension was applied for in Monongalia County, Virginia, July 3, 1832, and granted, November 20, 1832.

HOLLIDAY, JAMES
Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 12951 No. S. 7026

Born in Ireland, came to America in 1773. Settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, lived there until 31 years old, and then came to Ohio County, Virginia.

Enlisted, January, 1776, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, as a private and served fifteen months under Captains A. Smith and Maxwell, Pennsylvania Line, under Colonel Ervine, Generals Thompson and Sullivan. Discharged, April 15, 1777. Pension granted in Ohio County June 18, 1833. Supporting affidavits filed by Robert Cummings, the Reverend George Robinson, and Samuel McKeehan.

HOOFMAN, CHRISTIAN
Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 16530 No. S. 38042

Enlisted, Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1776, and served as a private three years under Captains Craig and Simpson, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Chambers and General Wayne. Saw service at Brandywine, Brunswick, Germantown, Trenton, and Monmouth.

Received pension in Pendleton County, Virginia, March 9, 1820. Names of children: Solomon, 15; George, 13; Laban, 10. Soldier was born in 1755 and died December 13, 1822. (This record is not identical with that of Christian Hofman, No. S. 39752.)

HOOK, WILLIAM

Born, 1759, in Gloucestershire, England. Resided in Hampshire County, Virginia, when the Revolution broke out. Died, January 30, 1837. En-

listed, September, 1781, and served ten months as a private under Captain John Neel in Virginia military units. Was at the siege and capture of Yorktown. The record of his marriage, August 13, 1782, to Mary McKee by the Reverend I. Riding is filed in the Hampshire County court. Pensions were granted in Hampshire County. Supporting claims were filed by James Smith and Elisha Gardner.

HOOVER, JACOB
Service—VIRGINIA Va. No. 23373 No. S. 10842

Enlisted, September, 1779, Rockingham County, Virginia, and served six months under Captains Davis and Noll McCoy under Colonel Smith in activities against the Indians in the Monongahela Valley. Discharged, 1780. Applied for pension, at age of 82, November 6, 1833, Pendleton County, Virginia, and certificate was issued in 1834. Supporting claims by Thomas Hoover and Burton Blizzard. Lawrence Hoover, a brother, was killed by the Tories in 1780.

HOOVER, MICHAEL
Service—Virginia Va. No. 4126 No. S. 5560

Enlisted, 1778, in Augusta, now Pendleton County, Virginia, and served as a private six months under Captain Davis and Ensign Evick in the Virginia militia in the Indian campaigns in western Virginia. Pension was granted in Pendleton County, January 11, 1833. Pensioner was 80 years old. Supporting claims filed by Palser Hammer and William McCoy.

HOOVER, THOMAS
Service—Virginia Va. No. 16954 No. S. 18029

Enlisted, Augusta County, Virginia, September 1, 1778, and served as a private nine months under Captains Davis, Houston and Smith, Virginia Line, under Colonel Benjamin Harrison, Generals Campbell Lafayette and Wayne. Fought on the western borders in the Indian country and at Jamestown. Discharged in 1782. Pension granted, 1833, in Pendleton County, at which time soldier was 70 years old. Supporting claims filed by John and Frederick Hedrick, and Palser Hammer.

HOPKINS, LEVI
Service—Massachusetts Va. No. 166211 No. W. 11330 and B. L. Wt. 26139

Born, March 31, 1753, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; resided there until 1784, when he moved to Baltimore, Maryland; settled in Preston County, Virginia, in 1794. His death occurred, September 1, 1835.

In the fall of 1776, Hopkins enlisted in Massachusetts and served seven months as private under Captains King and Goetrich in Colonel Stark's Company under Colonel Baum and General Lincoln. Fought at White Plains and Bennington.

Soldier was married to Elizabeth Looper by the Reverend Painter in Allegheny County, Maryland, September 10, 1811. Pension was granted in Preston County, in 1833, but it was dropped in 1835, and there is no

evidence of restoration. Supporting claims by John A. Wootring, Tevault Shafer, Thomas Rinehart, Solomon Heckert, Silas Fells, E. G. Piper, and Willam Wheeler. Bounty land grant of 160 acres was issued to the widow in 1855.

HORNBECK, BENJAMIN

In Randolph County, on the bank opposite the marker of Currence Fort is the grave of Benjamin Hornbeck, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, born in 1754 and died in 1827.

HOUSTON, PURNELL

Born, Sussex County, Delaware, February 1, 1758; died in 1835, and is buried in Mount Union Cemetery, Union District, Monongalia County, West Virginia.

Enlisted in Delaware, April, 1776, and served a little more than eight months under Captains Harrard and Chambers, Colonel Bland and General Caldwallander. Fought at Trenton and Princeton (on board a brig). Received pension in Monongalia County, May 14, 1833, which was later suspended, but was restored August 17, 1859, in favor of his heirs. Supporting claims by J. Evans and the Reverend Shackleford.

HOUT, JACOB

In the court of Berkeley County, Virginia, February 20, 1787, it was certified that Jacob Hout was a native of Virginia, and that he enlisted under Captain Kelly of Colonel Hartley's Regiment, and that he was wounded in the knee in the battle of Germantown. Dr. Graf was appointed to examine his wound and certify the same. The order was signed by Godwin Swift.

HOWARD, IGNATIUS

In the court of Greenbrier County, August, 1786, Sarah Howard, widow of Ignatius (Ignarations) Howard, who was a soldier under Captain Arbuckle in the State service and who died with smallpox on his return from the Point station in the year 1774, "remains a widow and has three children to maintain." It was ordered that pension for her be continued.

HOWELL, MICHAEL

Before the Randolph County Court, November 25, 1811, William Howell testified that Michael Howell had never received compensation in land for his services as a soldier under Colonel Murtenbridge in the Revolutionary War.

HUDSON, THOMAS

Service—Virginia Va. No. 9980 and 5612 No. W. 7832

Enlisted, August, 1779, Augusta County, Virginia, and served two years as private under Captain Kinley in the Virginia Line under Colonel Crockett. Rendezvoused in Staunton, marched to Albemarle Barracks and wintered there. In spring marched to Fort Frederick, Maryland, remained there for short time, then returned to Albemarle, where remained until fall. Returned to Frederick Town and spent the winter

there. In the spring of 1781, took up march for Kentucky. Was taken sick at Shepherdstown, Virginia; was sent to barracks in Winchester, and remained there as guard for prisoners.

Married, August 31, 1784, Shenandoah County, Virginia, to Dorothy Heltzley. Received pension in 1833, and 1843. Soldier was born in 1763 and died March 11, 1843.

HUFFMAN, HENRY

Service—Virginia Va. No. 4125 No. S. 5580

Born, Rockingham County, Virginia, 1757. There enlisted, January 8, 1778, and served ten months as a private under Captain Cravens and Ensign George Mallow, Virginia militia, under Colonels Benjamin Harrison, Van Metre, and General McIntosh, in campaigns against the Indians. Pension was granted in Pendleton County, Virginia, January 11, 1833.

HUFFMAN (HOFFMAN), JOHN

Enlisted in the Revolutionary War from Morris County, in the New Jersey militia, and is buried at Meadowville, Barbour County, West Virginia. He was born, March 3, 1759, the son of Jacob and Catherine Huffman, and came to Barbour County from Loudon County, Virginia, in 1797. John and Elizabeth Huffman had the following children: Israel, 1790, married Anna Black; Daniel, served in War of 1812; Elizabeth, married Robert Johnson, September 19, 1817; Alexander, married Hannah Vannoy, December 18, 1817.

HUFFMAN (HOFFMAN), REUBEN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 4720 No. W. 7827

Enlisted, Culpepper County, Virginia, March, 1777, and served three years as a private under Captain Angus Bucker, First Virginia Regiment, under Colonel George Gibson and General Muhlenberg. He was honorably discharged at Valley Forge in 1782. Soldier was born in 1754 and died in 1832. He was married in the fall of 1788, Madison County, Virginia. His wife, Catherine, was born, August 12, 1767, and died February 6, 1844. Their children were: Solomon, Philip, Thomas, and Eleanor Hoffman Goodrich.

Pension was granted to the soldier in Greenbrier County, Virginia, December 1, 1818, and pension was likewise granted the widow in later years. Supporting claims were filed by Paschal Early, Daniel Field, Joseph Huffman, Zachariah Cook, and Thomas Reynolds.

HUGHES, ELIAS (Captain)

Elias Hughes, son of Thomas Hughes, was born on the South Branch before 1755, and died in Utica, Ohio, 1840, said to have been the last survivor of the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. He received a Revolutionary War pension, August 23, 1832.

He enlisted at the outbreak of the Revolution under Colonel Benjamin Wilson, and later under Colonel William Lowther and Colonel George Jackson. He was a private 1775 to 1778, a captain of spies from 1778 to

1781, then continued service to the end of the war and for many years afterward as a border scout.

He filed his pension application in Ohio. He mentions Captain James Booth and says that he succeeded Captain Stephen Ratcliff as captain of spies in 1778. He mentions moving with his father before the Revolution to the Monongahela Valley above Clarksburg with several families among which were those of John Hacker, William Hacker, Samuel Pringle, William Ratcliff, and John Cutright. His claim for pension was supported by Captain William Powers, of Harrison County, by Jesse Lowther, son of Colonel William Lowther, and by General Thomas W. Wilson, son of Colonel Benjamin Wilson.

HUGHES, JONATHAN (Ensign)
Service—Virginia Va. No. 26219 No. S. 9591

Born in Hampshire County, Virginia, March 25, 1753. Entered military service in June, 1774, Greenbrier County, Virginia, and had several periods of service until 1780 as private and ensign under Captain J. Cook, Virginia militia, Lieutenant Queerland Lewis, and Colonel Poston. Was under Captain Cook and Lieutenant William Gilliland in Greenbrier County until the spring of 1777, and under Captain Hamilton at Major Runion's Fort from June or July, 1777, to September; to the spring of 1778, was in Hampshire County. In October joined Captain Bell in Colonel Poston's Regiment and was an ensign from 1779 to 1780. His commission was signed by Governor Thomas Jefferson. After the Revolution, went to North and South Carolina, thence back to Greenbrier County, then to Harrison County, Virginia, and then to Jefferson County, Indiana. He received pension, April 12, 1834, in Harrison County, Virginia.

HUGHES, ROBERT
Service—Virginia Va. No. 29654 No. R. 5355

Born, Prince William County, Virginia, August 18, 1760. Since the Revolution, resided in Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Fayette counties. Enlisted, July, 1777, in Prince William and Botetourt counties, Virginia, under Captains Brent, Culbertson, Uriah Springer in the Seventh Virginia Regiment under Colonel Jesse Ewell, John Gibson and Major J. Ewell. Applied for pension, October 13, 1833, Fayette County, Virginia. Supporting claims made by John Hill, William Riggs, William Sims, Thomas Hughes, Elizabeth (Hughes) Garret, J. Hansford, and the Reverend John Johnson. Claim rejected.

HUGHES, THOMAS (Lieutenant)

The claim of Thomas Hughes, filed in Jackson County, Virginia, for a pension as a soldier in the Revolutionary War was suspended. It was shown that he had performed valuable services in the Indian war period from 1784 to 1795 and that he had been a lieutenant of militia but he did not produce satisfactory evidence of sufficient service in the Revolution. His statement mentions Jesse and Elias Hughes, the famous border scouts. Their father and one brother had been killed by the Indians. The

claims of Hughes were supported by affidavits of Alexander West, Adam Flesher, John Cutright, and William Powers.

HUCHES, JESSE

Although it is commonly believed that Jesse Hughes, the famous frontier scout and Indian fighter, served in the Revolutionary Army, no proof is available. He spent his most active years on Hackers Creek, Lewis County, but died and is buried at Ravenswood, Jackson County.

HULL, GEORGE

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16657 Dept. of Interior S. 13317

George Hull, Sr., was born near Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, October 10, 1757, and died on Anthony's Creek, Greenbrier County, Virginia, in 1849. He enlisted at Crab Bottom, Augusta County, now on the edge of Pendleton County, West Virginia, and Highland County, Virginia, and fought in the battle of Jamestown and on the Yorktown Peninsula. He was three months under Captain John McCoy in 1777, three months under Captain McCoy again in 1780, and three months in 1781 under Captain Charles Cameron, and Colonels Huggart and McCreary. He was a member of Captain William James' Company of Pendleton County militia, September 6, 1794, as shown on muster rolls of that date. He received pension, 1833, in Greenbrier County. His claims were supported by John Slavin and Adam Arbogast.

HULDERMAN (HOLDERMAN), JOHN

Born, Frederick County, Maryland, August 2, 1768, and later lived in Monongalia and Harrison counties, Virginia. Enlisted, March, 1783, Martinsburg, Virginia, and served under Captain Jacob Koontz and Lieutenant Bowers. His claim for pension, filed in Harrison County in 1838 and supported by the Reverend Oliver Shurtleff and Henry Booher, was rejected.

HUMPHREY, JONATHAN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 5055 No. S. 5583

Resided in Culpepper County, Virginia, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and there enlisted, in the fall of 1777, and served six months as a private under Captains Chapman and Francis Nalls in the Virginia Line under Adjutant Robert Pollard, Colonel Alcott, Baron Von Steuben, and Generals Washington and Lafayette. He removed from Culpepper to Harrison County, Virginia, in 1811 and there applied for pension which was granted in 1833. He was then aged 74. Supporting claims in his behalf were made by Colonel Mathias Winters, Dan Flenchalor, George Williams, Anderson Corbin, and Jacob Riffles.

HUMPHREY, ROBERT

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 2137 No. S. 5582

Residing in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at outbreak of the Revolution. There he enlisted, spring of 1776, as a private and served two years under Captain J. Marshal in the Second Battalion of Pennsyl-

vania Riflemen under Colonels Brodhead, Null and Stuart. He was in action at Germantown, Long Island, Princeton, Trenton, and Brandywine. He was granted pension, November 20, 1832, and was dead in 1835. (Filed with West Virginia material but residence in this state is uncertain.)

HUNT, JACOB
Service—Continental, Mass. Va. No. 15020 No. W. 424

Born, September 7, 1754, and died January 18, 1847. Enlisted, Franklin County, Massachusetts, April, 1775, and served one year as a private under Captains Wilde and Gould, Massachusetts Line, Continental Establishment, under Colonel Grayton. In Bramtree Township, October 10, 1780, he was married to Hannah Littlefield, who was born, November 24, 1757. Their children were: Hannah, June 5, 1781; Jacob, January 1, 1785; Sally, February 25, 1787; Abner, August 8, 1791; John, June 10, 1799.

Pension granted soldier, 1819, while living in Lewis County, Virginia, later dropped, but was continued in 1821. Claim supported by Robert Millon, Micah White, James and David Shurcliffe. Widow was granted pension in 1849 while living in Summit County, Ohio.

HUNT, SAMUEL

Pension declaration was made in Monroe County that Samuel Hunt had Revolutionary War service in Captain Ernest Mend's Company of musketry in the Second Virginia Regiment. He lived in Cumberland at the time of the Revolution, but had lived in Monroe County for 22 years.

HUSBANDS, JAMES

Residing in Wilmington, Delaware, when Revolution started. There enlisted, served as a private until May, 1777, and then as a corporal until August, 1778, under Captain Ballen, Delaware Line, under Colonel David Hall. Fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and then accompanied the Delaware troops under Colonel William Purgneal which took part in the battle at Camden and at other points in North and South Carolina in 1780. He was reported missing, August 10, 1780. He applied for pension, aged 60, in Berkeley County, Virginia, April 28, 1818.

HUSSTEAD, MOSES
Service—Virginia Va. No. 23051 No. S. 9600

Born, Dutchess County, New York, May 15, 1748. Enlisted in Monongalia County, March, 1778, and served two years as a private soldier and Indian spy under Captain William Robinson. Pension was granted him in Harrison County, October 29, 1833, but was suspended in 1835.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM
Service—Virginia No. R. 5457

Born, Augusta County, Virginia, 1757. Enlisted in 1776 and served until 1782 in guarding the frontier settlements against Indians. Served

under Captain John Henderson, Captain Archibald Wood, and Captain Gray. Stationed at Cook's Fort, Indian Creek, and Wood's Fort, Rich Creek, Monroe County, during most of this period. Often out as Indian spy with Philip Cavender and Nicholas Woodfin. Names the Reverend Jacob Cook, the Reverend Isaac Cook, Asa Ellison, John Ellison, James Ellison Richard Shanklin, James Houchins, Henry Alexander, and John Neely.

Pension was applied for by the soldier in Monroe County, in 1836, but the claim was rejected. A letter from J. L. Edwards to the Pension Office, Department of War, in rejecting this claim and also that of Thomas Steele, gives interesting light on this case and also of many others. Mr. Edwards says: "The claim of William Hutchinson was originally suspended because he had set forth service at variance with all historical facts touching the frontier service in Virginia during the War of the Revolution. He then, and now claims, an actual and continuous service of five or six years in the character of a volunteer in the companies commanded by Captains Wood and Hutchinson. When it is recollected that at that early date in western Virginia during a great part of the year, all the inhabitants were "forted" in order to avoid the dangers of an attack from the Indians, and that even while a part of the settlers were engaged in the clearing and cultivation of their fields, the residue was abroad, scouting and watching the movements of the common enemy, and to give the alarm in case of his approach, it will in some measure account for the error into which William Hutchinson has fallen.

"Every able bodied man was engaged in this manner for several years, but their service was not at that time considered as military, nor is it so regarded at the present. It is true, however, that there were at the period I speak of, regularly embodied corps authorized by the state for the protection of the frontier; and also a corps of spies and rangers were established. The service of the latter generally commenced in the spring, and terminated in the fall of the year. But the service of Mr. Hutchinson seems to have been performed in neither of these corps, as the militia did not serve for years successively, nor was either Captains Wood or Henderson in the regular service.

"It appears from the papers of Jacob Cook and John Ellison that Wood's and Cook's Fort were blockhouses built and owned by these two men for their own, and the safety of its neighboring settlers in times of danger. Having received grants of land from the Crown before the breaking out of the War as an inducement for them to settle upon the frontiers, this was a sort of domestic service to give permanency to their settlements and had no connection whatever with the military operations of the country."

HUTSON (HUDSON), JOHN

Before the Cabell County Court, September 24, 1832, John Hutson or Hudson made oath that he had served in the Revolutionary War and that he was entitled to a pension.

Book Reviews

SECRET HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Carl Van Doren. New York: The Viking Press, 1941. Pp. xiv, 534. $3.75.

This work is an account of the treason of Benedict Arnold and numerous other conspiracies of lesser importance. The author has made a careful study of the Secret Service papers of Sir Henry Clinton, who was from 1778 to 1782 commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. These papers, which were located some years ago, are now in the Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

More than one-fourth of the book is concerned with the treasonable or disloyal relations carried on between certain Americans (other than Arnold) and the British military authorities. These accounts are given with such fullness that at times the narrative verges on the tedious. Some of the American generals who have figured as noted patriots in the school histories were approached by the British with tempting offers of reward if they would abjure their allegiance to the cause of the Revolution. While these offers were not accepted, the whisperings were listened to and were not rebuked in a loud tone of voice.

The main part of the work, however, is the discussion of the treason of Arnold, who is presented in a very bad light. After he had gone over to the British, Arnold published an address to the people of America, in which he tried to justify his treason. He declared that he had originally taken up arms against the British Government to redress the grievances of his country and had never had any intention of disrupting the empire although he had reluctantly acquiesced in the Declaration of Independence. He was, he declared, strongly opposed to the French Alliance and felt that America should have accepted the very generous terms of peace offered by the British in 1778. He attacked Congress and termed its policy as "the tyranny of the usurpers in the revolted provinces," who were protracting the war to criminal lengths.

The author points out, however, that the documents do not support this defense. In his correspondence at the time Arnold raised no objection to either the Declaration or the French Alliance. The opposition to both which he later spoke of seems to have been an afterthought to justify his betrayal of his country. Furthermore, the documents given and cited show that his hope of financial reward was an important, if not the compelling, motive of his action. In his correspondence with the British authorities he reiterated his request for generous financial compensation with almost tiresome frequency. It looks like a plain case of selling out for money.

The author also thinks that Arnold's charming wife knew of her husband's plans and was therefore a party to his treason. But in the opinion of this reviewer the documents quoted do not sustain this charge. On

the other hand, two letters written to her by Arnold as late as August, 1780, give the impression that he is a patriotic American and there is no hint of disloyalty.

In this valuable work all statements of fact are supported either by references to or excerpts from the sources. There are numerous extracts from the documents including a large number of letters which had not hitherto been published. As the facts are well organized and expressed in a good style, the narrative is quite interesting. The book therefore has the rare merit of appealing favorably to both the general reader and the meticulous scholar. There is, however, one complaint against the work which every reader has the right to make. The author or the publishers have fallen into the highly objectionable practice (by which recent historical writings are too often marred) of putting the reference notes at the end of the volume instead of at the bottom of the pages, where they belong. Except for this irritating defect, the format and mechanical organization of the volume is in general keeping with the high character of its content.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. O. P. CHITWOOD

COLONEL WILLIAM FLEMING ON THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER, 1755-1783. By William D. Hoyt, Jr. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1940.

The name of William Fleming is mentioned but in few texts of American history, and rightly so, for history usually records only those who win fame in the front line; seldom records the names of those who labor day and night on the home front. It is scholarly men like Mr. Hoyt who unearth the William Flemings, and by painstaking research find them places against the backdrop of history.

In his little volume, *Colonel William Fleming on the Virginia Frontier, 1755-1783*, William D. Hoyt, Jr., has given us an interesting, if somewhat sketchy, biographical study of the "type of cultured gentlemen who took the lead in the development and protection of the frontier region before, during, and after the stirring events of the war with Great Britain." Such a man was William Fleming, a Scots physician and former surgeon's mate in the British Navy, who came to Virginia in August 1755. He immediately went to fight under George Washington against the French and Indians. From that time on, Fleming's eyes were turned to the West; and so great was his interest in the protection and development of the frontier, that he became one of the most powerful leaders of the western region.

Although Mr. Hoyt's study of William Fleming's life on the Virginia frontier from 1755 to 1783 includes seven chapters, all of which have been published in scholarly periodicals, only three of these are included in the Lithoprint reviewed here. These three chapters concern Fleming's part in Dunmore's War, 1774; Fleming as County Lieutenant of Botetourt County, 1776-1779; and Fleming as Commissioner to examine and settle the public accounts in the Western Country, 1782-1783. In Dunmore's War, Fleming was granted 500 pounds instead of a pension "as

recompense for his gallant service and the wounds he received, rendering him unable to practice his profession as a surgeon."

Fleming never actively fought against the Indians after the Battle of Point Pleasant, but as County Lieutenant of Botetourt County, he led in all movements tending toward the defense of the frontier; and it sorely needed defense as British agents made an increased effort to "stir up the savages beyond the mountains." Not only was it Fleming's task as Lieutenant-Governor to find enough men to quell all savage outbursts, but also to find men and supplies for the Continental Army, and then transport both men and supplies to places where they were most needed. In addition to these almost overwhelming tasks, it was his duty to find and punish disturbing loyalists, and guard prisoners of war sent to Botetourt. Mr. Hoyt speaks of Colonel Fleming throughout the Revolutionary period as "a firm keystone in the defense of Virginia."

He must have done his duties well, for when, as the American Revolution was nearing its end, the corruption in the affairs of the Western Country began to worry and alarm Virginia officials, Colonel William Fleming was named one of a commission of four to investigate the alleged corrupt practices of western agents. The success or failure of the commission is doubtful, but it is certain that Colonel Fleming drew up the list of principles which guided the commission in its settlement, thus proving again his leadership and ability to get along with people.

This study of William Fleming is no vivid presentation of character, just a concise, specific portrayal of the actions of a man who defended the frontier, thus making it possible for those in the front line to win independence for America. It is a heartening book for Americans to read today, as each of us is a soldier on the home front, and like William Fleming, courageously doing his bit in order that history may some day record victorious achievements for those who fight in the front line.

Charleston, West Virginia — ELIZABETH J. GOODALL

DRAGON SEED. By Pearl S. Buck. New York: The John Day Company, c1941. Pp. 378. $2.50.

The China of *Dragon Seed* is not the China portrayed in Miss Buck's trilogy of the *House of Earth*. Here, it is true we have, as we have in the trilogy, the typical Chinese farmer loving the land that has nurtured his family for generations, and he, himself, planning to use that same land as a foundation upon which to build his own family of sons and daughters. In *The Good Earth* a family is built; in *Sons* the vigor of that family begins to dissipate, and finally, complete dissipation becomes apparent in the third book of the trilogy, *A House Divided*. Such could happen in a peace-time China; but the China of *Dragon Seed* is a China oppressed by the conqueror, and as a result of the oppression, both family and land are subjugated to the new feeling of nationalism which is gradually growing, superseding all else, although the average Chinese is not fully aware of the great change taking place within his country.

In *Dragon Seed* we watch much of the old China perish. Ling Tan,

the farmer living outside the walls of Nanking loved his land, loved his sons, cherished the wife who gave them birth; looked to the time when these sons would inherit the land and honor his memory. He wanted nothing, asked for nothing but that the good black soil of his own land would feed an ever increasing family. Happily, and in all kindness, he lived within the high walls surrounding his courtyard, fearing nothing; in fact, knowing of nothing to fear except the famine that sometimes stalked the land.

He knew nothing of the aggressive neighbor to the east who coveted the wide expanse of land that was China. When the great silver ships of the enemy sailed above his fields for the first time, he looked first in wonder, then in delight, and finally in hearty admiration, for did they not drop a large silver fragment that made a huge pond in a neighbor's field, something the neighbor always wanted and needed? Later when he learned of the terrible devastation caused by the silver-winged things in the walled city beyond the fields, he could not understand. Nor could his neighbors; but a visit to the ruined city of Nanking taught much to Ling Tan, and his dreams for his land perished in the necessity for self-preservation.

Through his eyes and those of his family we watch the terrible destruction that takes place within the city walls; we watch it as it is burned, plundered, and raped. We watch the bestial enemy hordes swarm outside the city walls into the fields and homes of the farmers; and we sense, rather than see, all China rise to meet them, each man and woman in his different way, for there is no organization, no weapons, save the weapon of courage, a courage that lies dormant in every man of the soil, but which rises to unconquerable heights when the possession of that soil is menaced by an enemy.

The family of Ling Tan was spared none of the horrors of war. His home was ruined; his daughter-in-law was raped and murdered; his youngest son was violated in the most bestial manner; his son-in-law became a puppet official; and one by one each of his sons leaves the land to seek out and slay the enemy. Around him is utter desolation, and a great hunger, assuaged somewhat by the opium sold to its victims by a heartless conqueror.

Dragon Seed is not, however, the story of the War in China; but rather is it the story of the unconquerable spirit of the Chinese people, a people who cannot understand the madness of those who make war, but who can understand that those who make it must be met with every resistance at one's command. What matters if the only weapons are those stolen from the enemy; what matters if the heel of the conqueror is ruthless? There must be some way to save the land. China is seeking that way, for in it lies her destiny.

To read *Dragon Seed* is to look deep into the heart of China today; and one cannot look so deeply without realizing that at last, the dragon, sleeping so long behind the Great Wall is fully awakened and terribly aroused. A new China is being born.

Pearl S. Buck has added another classic to her fast growing list of classics.

Beckley, West Virginia CHLOE GOODALL CROUSE

State History as Featured by the Press

MAGAZINES:

William and Mary College Quarterly (July, 1942), *A Letter from George Washington to Andrew Burnaby, 1761*, contributed by Henry Field; *An Old Wharf at Yorktown, Virginia*, by Charles E. Hatch.

West Virginia Review (August, 1942), *Our State Parks*, by Charles Barnett; *Historic Mason County*, by Mrs. Holly Simmons; *The Cradle of Ohio Valley Methodism: Short Creek Church*, by the Reverend J. E. Earl.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (October, 1942), *Footnotes Upon Some XVII Century Virginians*, by Francis Burton Harrison; *Pamunkey Neck: the Birth of a Virginia County*, by Elizabeth Hawes Ryland.

Michigan History Magazine (October, 1942), *General Anthony Wayne Visits Detroit*, by F. Clever Bald.

Vermont Historical Society (September, 1942), *Ethan Allen*, an address, by Deane C. Davis.

The Journal of Southern History (August, 1942), *Christopher G. Memminger's Mission to Virginia, 1860*, by Ollinger Crenshaw.

The Alabama Historical Quarterly (Fall and Winter Issue, 1941 [1942]), *Alabama Secession Convention*, by David L. Darden; *Withdrawal Speech of Jefferson Davis* [Reproduction]. (This issue of the Quarterly deals entirely with the secession movement in Alabama.)

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society (September, 1942), *Calesburg: Hot-bed of Abolitionism*, by Hermann R. Muelder.

Maryland Historical Magazine (September, 1942), *Barbara Frietschie*, by Dorothy Mackay Quynn and William Rogers Quynn; *New Light on Three Episodes of the British Invasion of Maryland in 1814*, by Ralph Robinson.

National Historical Magazine (November, 1942), *Folk Art at Williamsburg*, by Flora Gill; *The Patriot that America Forgot*, by Caroline S. Coleman.

NEWSPAPERS:

BECKLEY POST-HERALD, *Bluestone Baptist Church, Located at Jumping Branch, 144 Years Old; Second Oldest Baptist Church in Southern West Virginia; Will Celebrate Anniversary, September 20*, September 19.

BROOKE NEWS (Wellsburg), *Kadesh Chapel Observes 151st Anniversary*, September 4.

BUCKHANNON RECORD, *Special Edition* [Thanksgiving issue] *Honors Upshur County Service Men; To Be Mailed to All Men in Service*, November 6; *Friendship for Noted Statesman, Able Parker Upshur, Responsible for Birth of this County* [Upshur] *in 1851*, November 24.

CLARKSBURG EXPONENT, *Bridgeport Church (Simpson Creek Baptist) To Mark 172nd Anniversary, October 11; Oldest Church West of Alleghenies*, October 4; *Harvey W. Harmer Tells of Old Bell in Article on Simpson Creek Church Anniversary*, October 16; *Greenbrier, Renowned Spa, Will Continue To Aid Health*, October 4; *Rollins College To Honor Jackson*, November 15.

CLARKSBURG EXPONENT-TELEGRAM, *Ann Royall, First Woman Columnist, West Virginia Native*, November 15.

CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM, *Historical Sketches of Old Church in Harrison County: Old Harmony Built in 1819; West Milford M. E. Organized in 1848*, November 21.

CLAY COUNTY FREE PRESS (Clay), *Valley Fork Post office Established in 1875; Historical Sketch Given*, by Mark C. Kyle, November 12.

FAIRMONT TIMES, *Sketch of Jacob Sturm Family*, September 7; *Norman F. Kendall Writes History and Genealogy of Kendall, Cunningham, Snodgrass Families*, October 21; *Excerpts from Frank M. Brand's "Genealogy of William Fleming Family,"* November 18; *Marion County Observes National Book Week by Compiling List of Books Written by, about Marion County People*, November 19; *"Fighting Dan of the Long Rifles" Title of Sidney W. Dean's Latest Book; Story of General Daniel Morgan*, November 20 (all found in E. E. Meredith's Column); *Fairmont City Directory for 1943 To Contain List of Boys in Service; Rank, Branch of Service, Where Stationed To Be Listed*, October 29.

FAIRMONT WEST VIRGINIAN, *County Museum Set in Library*, November 22.

GREENBRIER DISPATCH (East Rainelle), *End of the White* (from TIME NEWS MAGAZINE), October 9.

HAMPSHIRE REVIEW (Romney), *New Edition—"The Captives of Abb's Valley"—Old Virginia Classic of Frontier Life, Ready January 1, 1943; Re-issued by Dr. R. B. Woodworth of Burlington, Mineral County*, November 4; *"Stonewall" Jackson Memorialized by Southern Admirers; Stone from Boyhood Doorstep* [Inscription: Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson,

1824-1863, Jackson's Mill, W. Va.] *Laid Along Famous Walk of Fame at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida*, December 2.

THE INDEPENDENT (Shepherdstown), *Historic West Virginia* [reprint from Pittsburgh Press, Sunday, September 20], September 30.

LOGAN BANNER, *Leslie Balogh Bain, Author of "War of Confusion," Native of Logan*, November 2.

LOGAN COUNTY NEWS, *War Records of the Johnston Family: 1812, Civil War, First World War, World War II*, November 19.

MARTINSBURG NEWS, *First Justices, or Trustees, of Berkeley*, September 4; *County and Family History of Berkeley County*, September 18; October 16; *Calvary Methodist Church* [built in 1868], *Martinsburg, Celebrates 164th Birthday*, November 20 (from "*Know Your Martinsburg*," a serial, by F. B. Voegele).

MINERAL DAILY NEWS (Keyser), *"Captives of Abb's Valley"—Virginia Classic of Frontier Life—Now Re-issued by Dr. R. B. Woodworth, of Burlington, Mineral County*, November 23.

MOOREFIELD EXAMINER, *Genealogy of Family of Mrs. Katie Ann Sherman of Wolfe—Oldest Living Resident of Wolfe Mountain—and Allied Families*, October 21 (from "*The Old Timer*," a column, by Alyce Keffer).

MOUNTAINEER (Ripley), *The King Family*, September 4, 25; October 9, 23; *The Parrish Family*, November 13, 20 (from "*Early History of Pioneer Days in Jackson County*," a serial, by Tommie Sewell).

PARKERSBURG NEWS, *St. Andrews, Pioneer Methodist Church, Publishes History of Half Century of Growth*, by C. W. Folwell, September 6; *"Shepherds Among the Hills," Amazing Story of 150 Years of Methodism Among the Hills of West Virginia*, by J. A. Earl, September 22; *First Baptist Church 125th Year; Anniversary Celebration To Be November 13; History Interwoven With Parkersburg and Surrounding Territory*, October 17, 25; November 13; *Creel Family in Wood County* [then Harrison County] *in 1798*, October 25 (from "*Broader Horizon*," a column, by Minnie Kendall Lowther); *Historical Sketch Concerning Towns of Dallison, Volcano, Murphytown, Parkersburg*, by Cordelia Moellendick, December 6.

SENTINEL (Grafton), *Greenbrier County Library and Museum Receives Valuable Collection from Old White* [Sulphur Springs] *Collection*, September 25; *Stewart Holbrook's "None More Courageous" To Feature Fred Warder's Story*, November 18.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON (Charles Town), *Dr. Henry T. McDonald, President Storer College, Writes West Virginia Kiwanis Song: "Hail! West Virginia!" Music by Emmons Lytle of Huntington*, November 21.

UNITED STATES ARMY RECRUITING NEWS, *Soldiers Medals Awarded to West Virginians: James E. Carver, of Captina; Gordon Harrison, of Dunbar*, October 19.

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS (Wayne), *Revolution Hero's* [Samuel Ferguson] *Will Recorded in Book I* [1825], *Cabell Records*, September 4.

WEBSTER REPUBLICAN (Webster Springs), *Isaac W. Curry, Sheriff of Webster County in 1888, Is Described in New Book: "The Chapman Family,"* October 21; *New County History by R. L. Thompson Just Off Press*, November 11; *Dr. B. B. Chapman Gives History of First School: "The Chapman Family—A Study of Social Development of Central West Virginia,"* November 11.

WESTON INDEPENDENT, *Old Smith's Run Church To Be Re-dedicated, September 20* (lists pastors, names and dates), September 16.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS (Ronceverte), *"West Virginia Families" Will Be Next Historical Volume by W. L. Hamilton* [Associate Editor on Staff of Lewis Publishing Company, New York], November 5.

WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, *Wayne Ridge Community* [Marshall County] *Has Interesting History*, September 4; *History of Wood Hill Community Dates Back to 1748*, by C. B. Allman, September 11; *Bellton Once Industrial Village Along B & O in Marshall County; First House Built by John Bell, Still Standing*, October 2; *Barnesville Christian Church Celebrates 100th Anniversary* (list of pastors, since 1833, and dates of service given), October 22.

WHEELING NEWS-REGISTER, *One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church at Sistersville* (list of ministers from 1843 to 1927 given), October 4; *142-Year Old Archibald Woods' Home Torn Down; Sketch of Woods Family Since 1790*, November 29.

WHITE SULPHUR SENTINEL, *Historic Greenbrier Gives Soldiers Hearty Welcome*, by Harry Ball (reprinted from the Charleston GAZETTE), October 9; *Interesting History of Famous Former Greenbrier Hotel Given by Wife of Army Engineer, Major B. B. Bessesen, Stationed There*, November 13.

WIRT COUNTY JOURNAL (Elizabeth), *Saunders Family*, September 4, 11, 18; *The Creel Family*, September 25; October 2, 9; *The Boulware Family*, October 16; *Woodyard Family* (Byrd branch of family), October 30; November 13; 20 (from *"Pioneer History of Wirt County,"* a serial, by Tommie Sewell); *Vicinity of Lucile*, December 4.

Recent Accessions to the State Department of Archives and History

Compiled by NANCY WILSON, *Librarian*

BRAGG, JEFFERSON DAVIS. *Louisiana in the Confederacy.* Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Louisiana State University Press, c1941. 341 p.

In this study of Louisiana's Civil War history, Mr. Bragg deals particularly with the struggle to cope with the tragic problems created by the destruction of property, scarcity of specie and provisions, and the division of territory. Although the plight of Confederate Louisiana receives major emphasis, the author also develops the interrelationships and conflicts with the Federal-occupied portion of the state.

FORBES, ESTER. *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In . . . Boston,* Houghton Mifflin Company, c1942. 510 p.

Paul Revere was the typical ingenious man of his period, the buoyant and versatile Yankee who could ride express for the Committee of Safety, make the most beautiful silver of his period, roll copper and engrave copperplate, carve a false tooth, set up a powder mill, command an artillery regiment, cast cannons or bells, and print money. Through the years of growing bitterness, of secret political clubs, marching mobs, an army of occupation, and arraying of class against class, Paul Revere was a rock of strength on the Patriot's side. The story of his life is the story of the making of the Revolution.

BURNETT, EDMUND CODY. *The Continental Congress.* New York, Macmillan, 1941. 757 p.

Not only is the history of the Continental Congress important and interesting in itself, but through it one follows the whole course of the momentous events from the outbreak of the Revolution to the establishment of government under the Constitution. Titans of the Revolution and the Confederation (men like Adams and Jefferson) as well as lesser characters people the pages of Dr. Burnett's book. This is an indispensable book for all who would understand our Revolutionary period.

HUNTLEY, ELIZABETH VALENTINE. *Peninsula Pilgrimage.* Richmond, The Press of Whittet and Shepperson, 1941. 398 p.

No less happy than the scope of her tour has been Mrs. Huntley's choice of a title: "*Peninsula Pilgrimage.*" A pilgrimage it verily is! Whether the district be viewed in the chronology of settlement or simply in the order that the stirring plantations are visited, one is conscious

of a certain brooding presence of great spirits. John Smith, Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Bland, George Wythe, Colonel John Marshall. If these be not men to whose fanes a pilgrimage is an inspiration, then the heart of America is past stirring.

SERLE, AMBROSE. *The American Journal of Ambrose Serle.* Ed. by Edward H. Tatum. San Marino, California, The Huntington Library, 1940. 369 p.

Ambrose Serle's journal has unusual interest not only for the specialist in the history of the American Revolution but for those who wish to understand the attitude of a well-educated civilian toward the Americans and the imperial problems of the day. Serle's conceptions of imperial policy, his work as Lord Howe's secretary (1776-1778), his lengthy talks with leading loyalists, and his disillusionment with the conduct of the war, are notable contributions to the history of these years.

CAPERTON, HELENA LEFROY. *Legends of Virginia.* Richmond, Garrett and Massie, c1931.

Of particular interest to Virginians, this little book gives the happenings of the State's social life as that life sped yesterday. The reading affords a pleasing opportunity to remark that truth is now and then, not merely more strange, but a better artist than is fiction. The Honest Thine Merchant, for example, did actually happen, just as the tale stands.

WERTENBAKER, THOMAS JEFFERSON. *The Old South: The Founding of American Civilization.* New York, Scribner's, 1942. 364 p.

The moonlight-and-roses-on-the-old-plantation school of historians is destined to receive a shock when its members read Professor Wertenbaker's book. "If we are to understand, not only the ante-bellum South, with its wasteful agriculture, its courtly gentlemen, its ignorant yes-men, its fine mansions, and crude huts, but the new South of today, we must turn back to colonial days," writes Dr. Wertenbaker. The chief emphasis of the book is upon social and economic aspects of the subject, and the central theme is the great diversity in origin and development of the various elements which combined to produce the composite "civilization" of the Old South. Diversity rather than unity is stressed, and the prevalent idea of "Solid South," is completely dispelled.

WAY, FREDERICK, JR. *The Allegheny.* New York, Farrar and Rinehart, c1942. Il. by Henry Ritz (Rivers of America Series), 280 p.

Here is the story of a great river, the Allegheny, told by a man of the river and in river language. With the aid of little-known and unpublished diaries and manuscripts, Captain Frederick Way gives his story. The Allegheny is in the tradition of Crockett and other masculine, unfettered writers who recorded the life of the wild American frontier. Mark Twain would have liked this book, because Captain Way truly makes "the valley flow past the river."

MOORE, VIRGINIA. *Virginia Is a State of Mind.* New York, Dutton, 1942, 332 p.

A writer of idealism and integrity, Virginia Moore gives her reader a

biography of Virginia. Hers is the approach of an idealist concerned with impulses which have shaped and deepened the life of the nation as a whole. Soaked in her subject, the author neglects nothing in the way of engaging information. Virginia food, Civil War anecdotes, Virginia's contribution to literature, all are included. Especially good are her biographical sketches of the great men who belong not merely to Virginia but to America. Emphasis on values in the individual character and conduct she holds to be the heart of Virginian culture.

SANDBURG, CARL. *Storm Over the Land; A Profile of the Civil War.* New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1942. 440 p.

Storm Over the Land is hewn mainly from the four volumes of *Abraham Lincoln: the War Years.* Mr. Sandburg has rewritten some sections, and he has collected especially for this volume the materials for the photographs, drawings and maps that generously illustrate it. This single volume, with all the mastery of detail which characterized the great biography from which it is taken, forms a complete story. It is our own drama, the storm over our own land.

BROOKS, WILLIAM C. *Grant of Appomattox. . .* New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1942. 345 p.

The tale of Grant has an appropriateness for this hour. We are confronted with a crisis. It was in a time of crisis that he did his work. We face it largely unprepared. We do not have the great mass of professional soldiers to lead our armies that our enemies have. No more did he. To Dr. Brooks Grant is a hero, a very American hero. It is not hard to understand why men followed Robert E. Lee. Lee had all the marks of the paladin, the leader who has won men's hearts since time began. But Grant lacked this glamor. He was a man like the rest of us, one of those common men Lincoln thought God must love because he made so many of them. And yet unlike us, for he did all that we demanded of him.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED:

American Library Directory, 1942. New York, R. R. Bowker Company, 1942. 567 p.

BREWSTER, CARL M. *A Genealogy of the 8 Brewster Cousins of N. Ohio.* Ann Arbor, Edwards Brothers, 1937. 55 p.

BURNETT, EDMUND CODY. *The Continental Congress.* New York, Macmillan Company, 1941. 757 p.

COOKE, JOHN ESTEN. *The Last of the Foresters.* New York, Derby and Jackson, 1856. 419 p.

DOLPH, EDWARD A. *Sound Off, Soldiers Songs.* New York, Farrar and Rinehart, 1942. 621 p.

EARLE, SWEPSON. *Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore.* Baltimore, Munder-Thompson Press, 1916. 203 p.

EATON, DAVID W. *Historical Atlas of Westmoreland County, Virginia.* Richmond, Dietz Press, 1942. 79 p.

FRETZ, A. J. *A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Henry Stauffer.* Harleysville, Pennsylvania, Press of the *Harleysville News*, 1899. 371 p.

GORDON, SARAH, M. G. *The History of the Presbyterian Church. . .* Ann Arbor, Edwards Brothers, 1939.

HUNTLEY, ELIZABETH V. *Peninsula Pilgrimage.* Richmond, Whittet and Shepperson, 1941. 398 p.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS. *The Courses of the Ohio River.* Cincinnati, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 1942. 85 p.

LASKI, HAROLD J. *The Strategy of Freedom.* New York, Harper, 1941. 144 p.

LOCKE, ALAIN, ed. *When Peoples Meet.* New York, Progressive Education Association, 1942. 756 p.

MARSHALL, THOMAS F. *A Study Guide to West Virginia.* Minneapolis, Burgess Publishing Company, 1942. 284 p.

MATTHIESSEN, F. O. *American Renaissance. . .* New York, Oxford Universisty Press, 1941. 678 p.

MILLES, BESS LLOYD. *Lloyds of Blanford, Massachusetts.* Ann Arbor, Edwards Brothers, 1938. 93 p.

NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VIRGINIA. *Wheeling's First 250 Years.* Wheeling, National Bank of West Virginia, 1942. 59 p.

NORFLEET, FILLMORE. *Saint-Memin in Virginia: Portraits and Biographies.* Richmond, Dietz Press, 1942. 233 p.

PATTERSON, HOMER L., ed. *American Educational Directory. . .* Chicago, American Education Company, 1941. 1056 p.

Past Presidents of West Virginia State Medical Association, 1867-1942. Charleston, Published by the Auxiliary to the West Virginia State Medical Association, 1942. 121 p.

SARGENT, PORTER. *A Handbook of Private Schools.* Boston, Porter Sargent, 1942. 1151 p.

STEVENSON, BURTON E. *The Home Book of Verse.* New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1940. 2 v.

TORRENCE, CLAYTON. *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.* Richmond, Whittet and Shepperson, 1935. 583 p.

WILSON, MINTER L. *Patriot Truth.* Morgantown, Chancery Row, 1942. 103 p.

BERTHA LEWIS MEMORIAL GIFT COLLECTION ADDITIONS:

FINLEY, RUTH E. *Old Patchwork Quilts.* Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1929. 202 p.

HALL, ELIZA CALVERT. *A Book of Hand-woven Coverlets.* Boston, Little-Brown and Company, 1931. 279 p.

MASSIE, SUSANNE. *Homes and Gardens in Old Virginia.* Richmond, Garrett and Massie, 1931. 367 p.

PETO, FLORENCE. *Historic Quilts.* New York, American Historical Company, 1939. 210 p.

RAWSON, MARION N. *Candleday Art.* New York, Dutton, 1938. 383 p.

RAWSON, MARION N. *Sing, Old House.* New York, E. P. Dutton Company, 1934. 414 p.

RENIERS, PERCEVAL. *The Springs of Virginia.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1941. 301 p.

ROCKINGHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Abstract of Land Grant Surveys.* Dayton, Virginia, Shenandoah Press, 1938. 150 p.

TRAIN, ARTHUR, JR. *The Story of Everyday Things.* New York, Harper Brothers, 1941. 428 p.

WYLER, SEYMOUR B. *Old Silver.* New York, Crown Publishers, 1937. 447 p.

Contributors

MICHAEL KWAPISZEWSKI is Minister Plenipotentiary and Counselor of the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Mr. Kwapiszewski began his long and brilliant diplomatic career with Paderewski in the United States in 1916. He was First Counselor of the Polish Legation in Washington until 1923. He has served as Polish Envoy to Norway, Yugoslavia and the Union of South Africa. Among his other activities in the service of his country, he has been adviser to the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and its delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. As Assistant Commissioner-General for Poland, he has been very active in developing cultural relations between the United States and Poland, having had general direction of the Polish exhibits at the New York World's Fair in 1939. Since 1939, Mr. Kwapiszewski has served as Minister and Counselor of the Polish Embassy.

CARROL H. QUENZEL, for biographical sketch see Volume II, page 263.

THOMAS FRANKLIN MARSHALL, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., is the author of *A Study Guide to West Virginia* (Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, 1942), a work which is "the result of seven years of classroom presentation of a course in the study of West Virginia to groups of students, at Davis and Elkins College." Mr. Marshall is now a professor of history at Potomac State School, Keyser.

J. HENRY FRANCIS, for biographical sketch see Volume III, page 337.

C. E. ROTH, professor of history at Morris Harvey College, Charleston, is a graduate of West Virginia University (A.B., M.A.). From 1931 to 1933, Mr. Roth was a student instructor at the University. During the summer of 1932 he was a professor at West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon. Since 1934 he has been on the faculty of Morris Harvey College. In addition to his teaching duties, Mr. Roth serves as news analyst over WGKV, Charleston.

O. P. CHITWOOD, for biographical sketch, see Volume II, page 322.

CHLOE GOODALL CROUSE (Mrs. Clay S.), for biographical sketch see Volume II, page 322.

Editor's Page

The West Virginia Historical Society, meeting in annual convention in the Daniel Boone Hotel at Charleston, on November 21, 1942, chose as its theme, "United Efforts for Victory." In the morning session two important addresses tended toward the development of this theme: Dr. Charles H. Ambler, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, in his address discussed the influence of local historical societies on scholarship and patriotism; Dr. Thomas F. Marshall, of Potomac State School, spoke on the importance of teaching local history in our public schools. Dr. Marshall stressed the idea that young people should know West Virginia in order to find their proper places of service in its numerous enterprises. He recommended a careful study of our State history "which reviews the heroic struggle of our people for the defense and development of our democratic way of life in the past," as this will "definitely fortify our moral courage and stimulate to greater effort our part in the great struggle to preserve ways of life for the whole world of fellow human beings."

Guest speaker at the luncheon was Professor C. E. Roth, of Morris Harvey College, Charleston, and local news analyst over WGKV. Professor Roth emphasized West Virginia's contribution to the Services, to industry and man-power. He reviewed the deeds of West Virginians who are playing leading roles in every theater of war: Emmons in the Hawaiian Islands; Sutherland in Australia; DeWitt Carr at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Frederick Warder in the Dutch East Indies; Louis Johnson, recently returned from India where he was sent by President Roosevelt as minister.

The high light of the one-day session was an address in the afternoon, "Poland—In Defense of Freedom," delivered by His Excellency, the Minister and Counselor of

the Polish Embassy at Washington, Michael Kwapiszewski. It was somewhat startling to learn that Poland's Navy, larger today than in 1939, is fighting side by side with the English and American Navies; that in England alone some 30,000 Polish troops are in the motorized division, and that 12,000 are in the air corps; that scattered throughout the Near East are some 120,000 Polish soldiers waiting for another chance to fight in the cause of freedom. Guerrilla warfare goes steadily on in Poland. "Nearly 400,000 murdered Poles stand for 400,000 acts of active and often of armed resistance," stated Mr. Kwapiszewski.

The United States, with her great striking power, can and will save democracy; but when the peace is won, she will be the first to acknowledge, as she now does, the great debt democracy owes to the smaller sister republics who fought so gallantly a losing fight against the foe. Such a one is Poland whose sons, driven from their country, fight on. Such heroism is a direct challenge to the Nazi foes. Their swords may drink the blood of a conquered people; but one day soon they will learn that the immortal Shakespeare knew whereof he wrote when he penned: "In the spirit of men there is no blood." It is the spirit of democracy that rises higher with every rising sun, and the sword is powerless to prevail against it.

Inscribed on the Statue of Liberty are these immortal words:

> **Give me your tired, your poor,**
> **Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,**
> **The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,**
> **Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me:**
> **I lift my lamp beside the golden door.**

In bygone days that was the hope we held out to the immigrant; today it is the hope we hold out to the world. As long as the spirit of free men shall live and strive for truth against the forces of evil, so long shall the lamp of America be lifted high to guide others through the golden door to freedom.

Pages 147-148 omitted in numbering.